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ROOSEVELT LEADING

MR. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



EARLY RESULTS IN U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Special to the "Telegraph"

NEW YORK, OCT. 5 (UP).—AT 6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING (7 A.M. H.K.T. WEDNESDAY) THE POLLS IN FIVE STATES HAD CLOSED AND THE OFFICIAL TABULATION OF VOTES BEGUN. RETURNS FROM FOUR OUT OF TEN STATES AT 5.55 P.M. GAVE MR. ROOSEVELT LEADING MR. WENDELL WILLKIE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BY 39,084 VOTES TO 34,708.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS LED FROM THE START ALTHOUGH ONLY BY A SLENDER MARGIN.

At 4 p.m. he had been given 26,128 votes against Willkie's 21,485

Later the first 55,000 votes unofficially counted in the same twelve States showed that Roosevelt had polled 31,159 and Willkie 24,522.

Chairman Flynn of the Democratic National Committee has received a telegram from the Indiana State Chairman declaring that a survey showed that big and small towns were "going 4 or 5 to 1 for Roosevelt" while Mr. Willkie's native village of Elwood was voting two to one for Roosevelt.

Mr. Flynn said he was convinced that Roosevelt would carry Indiana by a majority exceeding earlier expectations.

Heavy Poll Indicated
NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—A heavy poll in the presidential election was indicated as soon as voting began to-day.

Crowds besieged the polling centres throughout the country. Long queues waited to cast their votes in warm sunshine which favoured New York City.

Several hundred people cheered Mr. Wendell Willkie as he voted at the centre near his home. He was escorted by Police and detectives.

Voting at Sharon, which is a traditionally Republican township, began by candle light.

HYDE PARK, Nov. 5 (UP).—President Roosevelt was alone in a green curtained election booth for 60 seconds when he voted to-day, and thus became the first United States President ever to vote for his own third term.

After he had chatted for half an hour with friends and neighbours in the Town Hall, the President returned to his nearby estate to await the incoming election returns.

The President appeared to be relaxed—he was smiling and displaying every evidence of relief that the bitter campaign is over.

He registered as the 202nd person in the district to vote and his mother followed him in order.

5.30 p.m. Unofficial Returns

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—Unofficial returns from states at 5.30 p.m. give Roosevelt 32,101; Willkie 28,557.

ATHENS BOMBED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ATHENS, Nov. 5 (UP).—The second air raid of the day occurred at 10 p.m. There was but little damage done to the Athens area; some bombs fell on Old Phaleron breaking windows but the majority fell into the sea.

Bombs also fell in open fields and in the sea at El Linike, while an attack on the harbour at Piraeus was unsuccessful although there were a number of civilian casualties.

How Nazis Are Losing War In Air

Heavy Weekly Toll

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—During the week ending midnight November 2, it is confirmed that German aircraft losses in battles over Britain totalled 87, of which at least 13 were shot down during darkness.

In the same period, British losses were 27 aircraft and 11 pilots.

Detailed figures were:
October 27.—German, 13; British, 8.
October 28.—German, 7; British, 11.
October 29.—German, 32; British, 7.
October 30.—German, 9; British, 5.
October 31.—German, 11; British, 11.

November 1.—German, 16; British, 7.
November 2.—German, 16; British, 11.

Heavy Night Raid
LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—German air attacks on Britain were resumed shortly after darkness last night. They were fairly widespread and were on a fairly heavy scale.

London's alert lasted throughout the night but in the Midlands and eastern and southern Scotland the main attacks ceased shortly after midnight.

Bombs were dropped at many points but the official communiqué states that the damage was not heavy and casualties were small.

STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Under the influence of broadening activity, most prices on the Stock Exchange to-day showed an upward trend.

Bankers, especially with regard to the demand for gold, were particularly busy.

Gold and silver continued to be in demand, and investment in gold and silver was particularly active.

Wall Street was closed.

MR. WENDELL WILLKIE



NAZI RAIDER SHELLING BIG BRITISH LINER

Special to the "Telegraph"

The 16,700 New Zealand Steamship Company's liner Rangitiki is being shelled by a German pocket battleship about 1,000 miles west of Ireland and 750 miles south of Iceland.

This is revealed by the Mackay Radio in New York, says a "United Press" message. The Mackay Radio intercepted a radio message from the liner, which alleged that she was being gunned by an enemy pocket battleship. The Rangitiki gave her position as Lat. 52.45 N., Long. 32.13 W.

In a subsequent radio message, the Rangitiki said she was being attacked by a battleship apparently of the Graf Spee class. Another report intercepted by the Mackay Radio from Portlisshead asserted that a German raider of the Graf Spee class was carrying out a leisurely attack on a convoy. The position was identical to that of the Rangitiki.

To Become Raiders?

A Mexico City message from "United Press" says that it is reliably reported that four German ships, the Orinoco, Rhin, Idarwald and Paraguay, which have been at Tampico since the outbreak of the war are loading an extraordinary quantity of supplies, arousing speculation that they might make a sudden break for the sea.

It is reported that the supplies are mostly foodstuffs.

LATEST

Italians Make Second Raid On Yugo-Slavia

Special to the "Telegraph"

BITOLJ, Nov. 5 (UP).—Italian bombers at 2.50 p.m., again raided Bitolj, dropping 100 fifty-kilo bombs, killing seven persons and wounding 30.

The bombers in to-day's raids were recognized by military experts as being Fiat BR-20. They appeared from the south and returned in the same direction. It is reported they landed at the Korca airdrome.

Town In Panic
The town was thrown into a panic by the raid. It is reported that in the second raid, bombs were dropped over the centre of town, the railway station and the nearby Yugo-Slavian division army headquarters.

Six bombs landed on an air raid shelter but only slight damage was caused. Many citizens, 16 feet deep, were made around the railway station and the military barracks.

The streets in the centre of the town are littered with broken glass.

Three persons were killed 40 yards from the "United Press" headquarters.

The Grand Hotel in the centre of the city. The correspondent's hotel room is full of bomb splinters. Military authorities have ordered a black-out of the city to-night.

About one half of the city's 35,000 population have evacuated. The Italian Consul in Bitolj had telephoned to the Italian Legation at Belgrade and asked whether they should remain here or leave. He was ordered to remain as there would be no further bombings.

Italian Claim
BELGRADE, Nov. 5 (UP).—Official Italian circles here said the Italian Consul at Bitolj had telephoned to the Italian Legation at Belgrade and asked whether they should remain here or leave. He was ordered to remain as there would be no further bombings.

No French Colonies For Reich

Pétain's Assurance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Marshall Pétain is believed to have assured the United States Government that France does not intend to give up to the Reich any part of the control of her colonies.

General Benavite will be the new French Military Attaché in Washington. He is expected to arrive with instructions concerning Martinique.

The United States is unlikely to move until General Benavite has arrived.

Certain diplomatic quarters are anxious to hear the United States of an air and naval attack on Martinique.

Roosevelt Ahead

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—At 5 p.m. Roosevelt was leading in 14 States having a total of 155 votes. Willkie was leading in nine States having a total of 100 votes.

Democratic H.Q. in Massachusetts said Roosevelt was likely to carry the State by 150,000.

Greeks Continue Their Advance 15,000 ITALIANS IN FLIGHT

Facing Desperate Situation

Special to the "Telegraph"

OHRID, Nov. 5 (UP).—Between 15,000 and 20,000 Italians, representing an entire division, are reported to be in a desperate situation and threatened with capture. The northern Greek column has crossed the Devoli river and is rapidly advancing toward Cango along the main Bilkista-Korca road, pursuing the fleeing Italians.

Greek artillery from the new mountain positions is dominating the road and is reported to be shelling the Italian position around Korca.

It is reported that the Greek advance followed a severe artillery duel which cut up the Italians beyond the village of Progr. In the ensuing fighting, the Greeks lost seven killed and 30 wounded, while the Italians had 35 killed and 150 wounded soldiers. Two officers, three auto trucks and quantities of ammunition were captured.

Anti-aircraft batteries shot down an Italian bomber belonging to the famous squadron "A" near Progr.

Greeks Continue Advance
OHRID, Nov. 5 (UP).—Greek troops have captured Zagredac and then in their advance along the secondary road from Small Lake Prespa, supported by motorized detachments and light tanks. This is the same column which last night captured 40 Italian soldiers, two officers and three tanks.

This Italian division is now in a most difficult situation with its communications cut off. The Greeks who crossed the Devoli river may capture this division as they have made junction with the Greeks who have advanced beyond Bilkista on the Bilkista-Korca road.

Greeks Occupy Korca?
BITOLJ, Nov. 5 (UP).—An entirely unconfirmed frontier report says the Greeks have occupied Korca this afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—The Royal Air Force again attacked the German airfield at Bitolj, causing considerable damage to the airfield and the surrounding area.

The British Government has announced that it has received information that the German air force is preparing to launch a large-scale attack on the British Isles.

The British Government has also announced that it has received information that the German air force is preparing to launch a large-scale attack on the British Isles.

Churchill Strikes A Warning Note Again

Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, Nov. 6 (UP).—The Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons to-day, warned against exaggerated hopes, pointing out that France as well as Britain had guaranteed Greece, "but unfortunately the Vichy Government is engaged in collaboration with Hitler's scheme of a new order in Europe."

Mr. Churchill, amid roars of approval, declared that the bombing of military objectives in southern Italy would continue on an ever growing scale; he then enigmatically referred to "other forces in a movement designed to help to the utmost of our capacity."

Invasion Danger
He stressed the fact that the danger of invasion still exists. He said Britain reached her low point of destroyer strength in October, hence America's 50 destroyers were very useful. Meanwhile, new British destroyers are coming up.

He complained of Britain's inability to use the south and west coasts of Ireland. He said: "To meet the next year to see still heavier coastal attacks and we are making extensive preparations."

He said the Government had decided to send a large number of troops to the Mediterranean to help the Greeks.

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Hamburg In Distress

Bunks From Maginot Line

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 5 (Reuter).

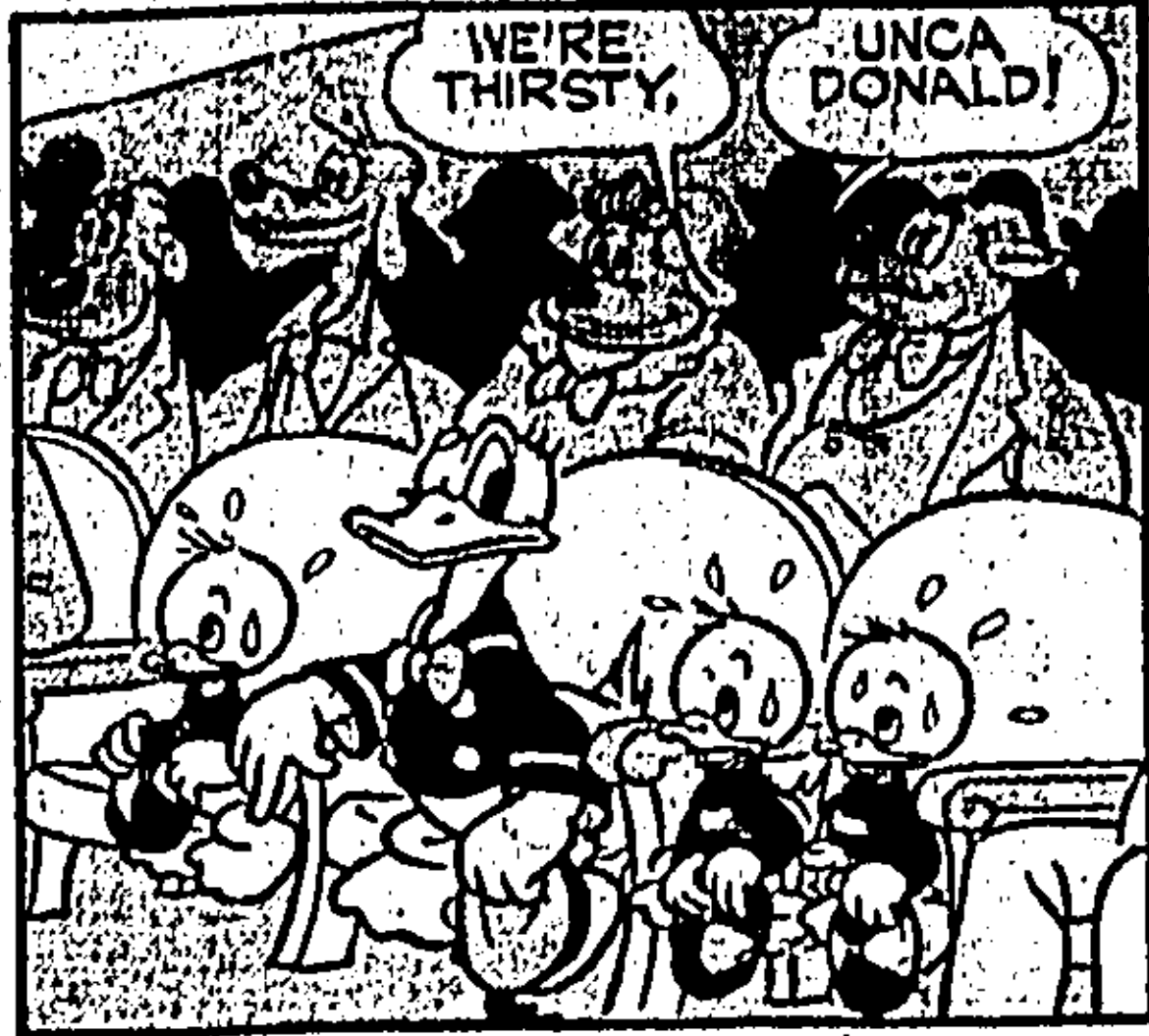
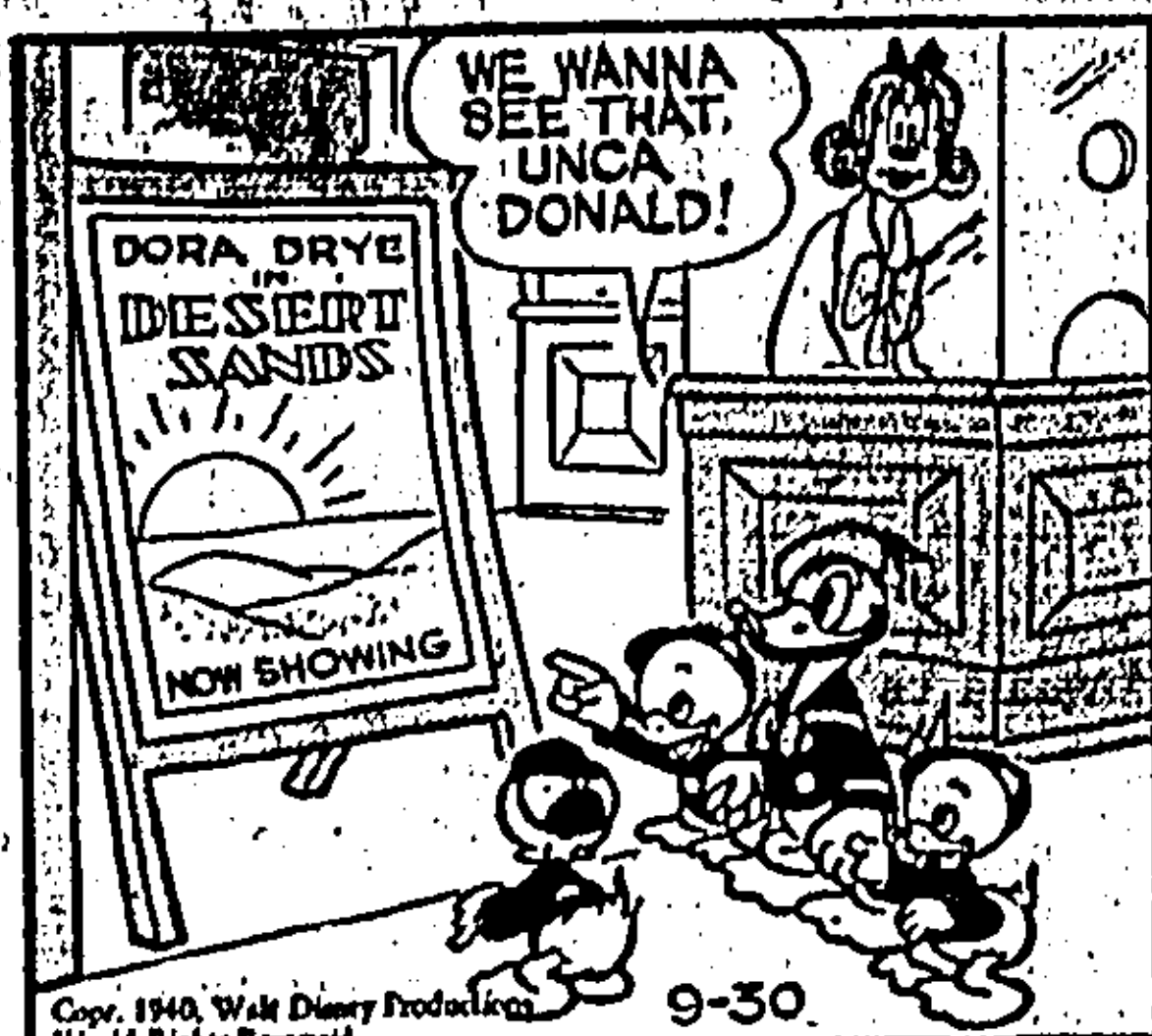
Sleeping bunks taken from the Maginot Line will be used for a new system of air raid shelters to be built in Hamburg, the most-bombed of all German towns, according to a Berlin dispatch.

Thousands of bomb-proof casemates are apparently to be provided, including separate chambers for mothers, children and smoking rooms.

VIOLENT R.A.F. ATTACKS
LONDON, Nov. 5 (UP).—A series of violent R.A.F. attacks on German airfields and targets in the North Sea and the English Channel were reported to-day.

The R.A.F. is reported to have dropped a large number of bombs on the German airfield at Bitolj, causing considerable damage to the airfield and the surrounding area.

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

Away with The Droops!

by drinking—
Lane Crawford's
ORANGE PEKOE
TEA

\$2.00 per lb.

Specially blended to suit the local water
—the finest tea value obtainable to-day!

Special quotations for Clubs,
Hotels, Shipping Houses, etc.

MAGAZINE PAGE

In these troublous times, many people find it difficult to get the proper amount of rest that is necessary. Sleep is one of the first prerequisites to health, and this series of articles tells you how to get the maximum benefit from it. The second is entitled:

PHYSICAL TENSIONS

BY D. COMPTON-JAMES

Many people are inefficient sleepers. No matter how early or how late they retire, they invariably lie awake for one, two, or three hours. Possibly they doze off around one a.m. but if they are unlucky enough to be wakened up during the night, they have to go through the whole lengthy and wearisome process of getting off to sleep again.

If everybody could learn the trick of dropping off to sleep within a few minutes of putting their head to the pillow, the world would be a much happier and healthier place.

Inefficient sleepers usually blame mental tension, but actually most of them acquired the habit in days when they were under no great amount of mental stress. It is probable, therefore, that the chief and primary cause of their inability to get to sleep is physical tension.

Good sleepers are often unsympathetic towards poor sleepers, arguing that if they were really tired they would fall asleep without difficulty. It is a fact that in certain circumstances, people can fall asleep in most uncomfortable circumstances and against all sorts of physical tensions, but it cannot be argued from this that no notice need be taken of physical tensions.

At one period of my life I was able to sleep squatting on my heels, with a barrage booming in my ears, and with cold rain trickling down the back of my neck. I have even slept standing up. But at another period I was unable to sleep in a feather-bed without a sound to disturb the stillness of the night.

Very tired young people can sleep in almost any position, but for older people the first requisite for going to sleep is good physical relaxation. This is not a mere matter of lying down and closing the eyes. Every muscle must be relaxed, and this is by no means easy. Any physical culture expert will confirm that it is much easier to contract a muscle than it is to relax it. Sport champions often owe their prowess to the ability to relax a particular set of muscles at exactly the right moment.

The poor sleeper, lies wide awake in the firm and fond belief that he is completely relaxed, when actually his body may be the home of a dozen different muscular tensions. Even so, it is still possible to go to sleep, but the task is more difficult and occupies a longer time. No sleep is ever perfectly relaxed, hence the body movements during sleep, which are automatic efforts to relieve a particular muscular tension, which was either present when the person went to sleep or has developed afterwards. In the average sleeper these movements occupy about half-a-minute for every hour of sleep. They involve a certain lessening of the depth of the sleep, a partial rousing. Movements are also caused by noises heard at night.

Obviously this question of muscular tension is important not only while the individual is getting off to sleep, but throughout the

whole of the sleep period, because the longer the period occupied by body movements, the less beneficial the type of sleep.

It is useful to be able to recognise a muscular tension. This can be done by deliberately tensing the various muscles and noting their feel. But there are many unsuspected tensions—such as wrinkled forehead, bent toes, and strained neck—that people never think about.

The last-named tension is often due to an unsuitable pillow. Bent toes are a very common cause of lying awake. Some people try vainly, night after night, to go to sleep while their big toes are bent almost at right angles to the feet. It takes a considerable degree of muscular effort to maintain this position of the toes, but victims of the habit are entirely unconscious of it.

Wrinkled forehead is commonly connected with some degree of mental tension, and it will be shown later that mind and muscles are often linked together in this way. The correction of the muscular tension will often relieve the mental tension to some extent.

Another common form of tension is to be found in the position of the eyes. In sleep the eyes roll upward slightly. The sooner the eyes assume this position, the sooner the subject will go to sleep. If the lids are merely closed over eyes in the normal waking position, this constitutes a minor muscular tension which militates slightly against sleep.

As soon as you close your lids, roll the eyes upwards slightly—but without strain—and you will be surprised at the comfortable effect this trivial action produces.

It is important to remember that every fresh change of position necessitates a fresh check of tensions. Numerous muscles are con-

tracted in making the movements and some will almost certainly stay in a state of partial tension. Obviously changes of position should be eliminated as far as possible. Since most changes are unconscious attempts to relieve a tension, it is clearly much simpler to locate the strain and release it either by an act of will or a very slight movement.

Incidentally, I believe the best sleeping position is flat on the back with the arms folded on the chest. It is basically free from tensions, whereas these can hardly be avoided in the side or curled-up positions. However, some manual workers require special sleeping positions to obtain relief from the special muscular tensions set up by their day's work. These positions may look contorted and uncomfortable but they should not be condemned on appearance alone.

Poor sleepers will probably put forward the argument that the location and checking of tensions will involve so much mental activity that they will be unable to go to

FUNNY SIDE UP

By Abner Dean



"Haven't you something more up to date? These are all yesterday's maps!"

sleep in any case. There is some force in this argument, but the essential point to remember is that this business of checking tensions is not a permanent night-time job like putting out the cat. It should not take more than a few nights to discover and correct your own particular failings in the line of tensions. Once this has been achieved, you will begin to relax automatically.

In the meantime it is surely better for your mind to be occupied in this constructive way rather than with worries about this, that, and the other thing.

The third article in the series, entitled "Mental Tensions," will appear on this page to-morrow.

SULU SULTANATE RECOGNISED

The Government of British North Borneo has recognised as Sultans of Sulu, a Philippine province composed of a number of small islands. The Sultans, Dayang Dayang Hadji Pliandao is a niece of the late Sultan Jamalul Kiram II of Sulu and wife of Governor Datu Ombra Amilbansa of Sulu.

The recognition evoked wide interest, having been given by a foreign government, and in view of the fact that the Philippine Government no longer recognises the existence of a Sultanate in Sulu, says United Press in a message from Manila.

More interest was focussed looking into the matter further because the case when Governor Ombra submitted his resignation to President Manuel L. Quezon. Informed sources said his position as provincial executive and his wife's position as "Sultana" were incompatible in several respects and the governor thought it best to resign.

The recognition granted Dayang Dayang by the North Borneo Government is connected with certain properties owned by the late Sultan Kiram, which that Government leases. Dayang Dayang receives 12,000 North Borneo dollars annually as lease money.

During his recent trip to Mindanao, High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre took interest in the lease-treaty executed between the British North Borneo Government and Sultan Kiram. He recently said he was signed in 1899.

WORLD PRAISES BRITAIN'S AIRMEN

Tributes to the gallantry of the R.A.F. are appearing in the world's newspapers. Here are some comments:

Sweden.—"The morale and fighting spirit of the R.A.F. are excellent," writes the Stockholm "Social-Demokraten."

"British aircraft during the past few weeks have not been only on the defensive but have succeeded in raiding Germany and occupied countries and also Northern Italy."

Russia.—"The German air offensive against England must succeed during September or Germany will lose this phase of the war," says the Moscow "Red Fleet."

Japan read this report of a nuisance raid: "Londoners trooped to their shelters prepared to match patience with the Luftwaffe and taking down with them deck chairs, camp beds, pillows, books and chessboards."

It was cabled by the London correspondent of the "Domel" Agency.

NEW TEA POWDER

Arrangements Made For Marketing

Work is going on with the object of marketing and improving a new tea powder.

It is being carried out in England by Mr. O. Merker, a partner of Mr. F. Catalano, who is interned.

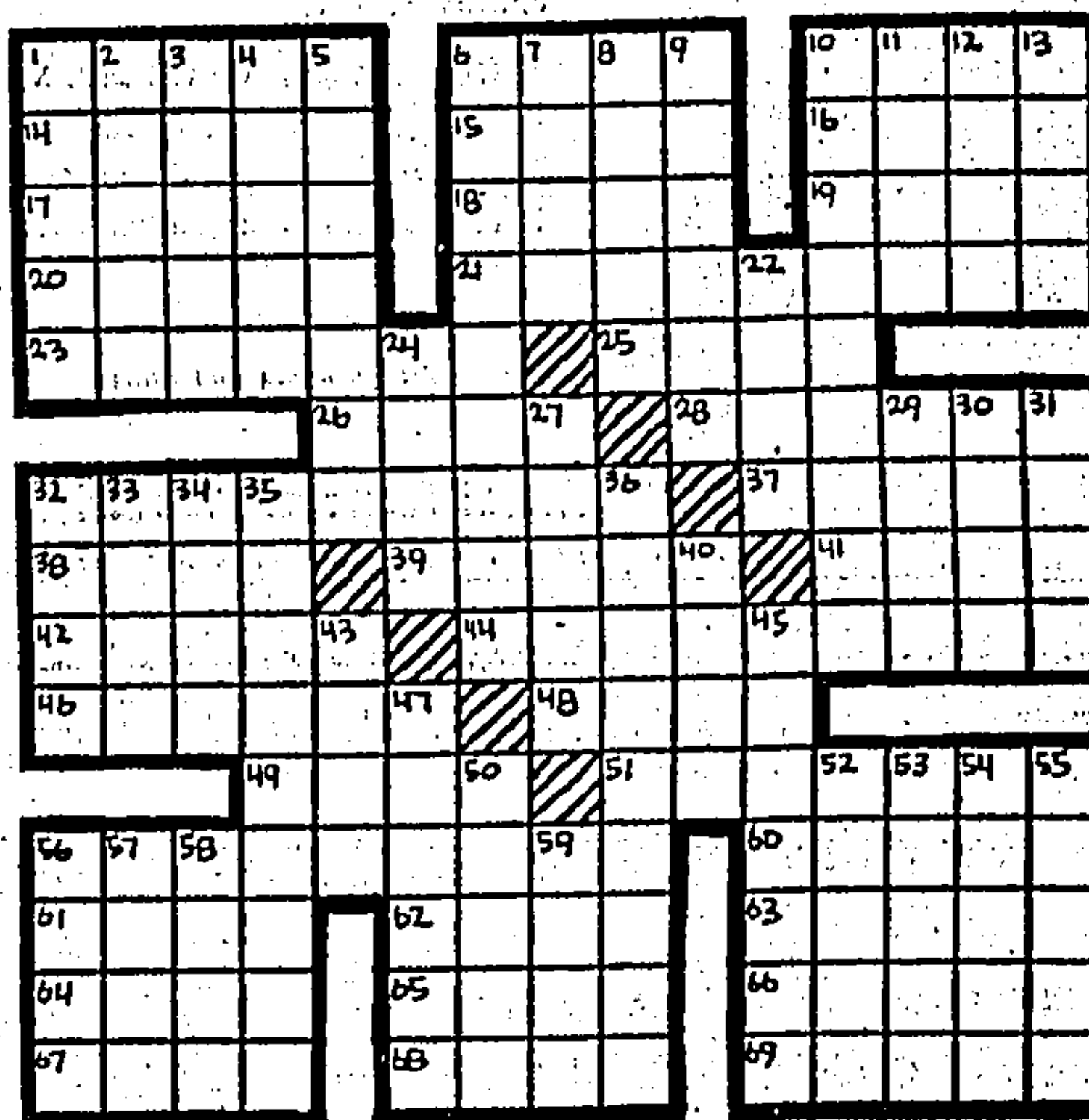
Mr. Merker was associated with Mr. Catalano in the original experiments with the powder, in which several well-known firms in this country are interested.

The application for the patent right has been made jointly by Mr. Catalano and Mr. Merker.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

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Have You Seen the New CUTEX HIJINKS and GADABOUT?

In tune with the newest and brightest of feminine fashions are these new Cutex shades, a bright clear red and a bright red-pink. Other Cutex shades, Cameo, Cedarwood, Tulp, Old Rose, Laurel, among others, remain great favourites. All shades are made in a new polish that gives longer wear with no sign of chipping or peeling. Ask to see the entire range of smart Cutex shades.

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"White Label"



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The Natural Vitamin Food for Infants
Children and Adults



Give them the nourishment they need and watch their strength and vitality increase.

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract is a valuable, nutritious food. Prepared from the finest cod liver oil and best malted barley.

Bottles of two sizes
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BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON AND SHANGHAI

WHY NOT START A SHRAPNEL BOX

1 Cent Buys Percussion Cap of a .303 S.A.

5 " " A Bullet
12 " " A Complete .303 Round
25 " " A Complete .50 Round
50 " " One Piece of R.A.F. Forest Confetti

1 Dollar " 1 Bomb Fuse
5 " " 1 Parachute Flare
10 " " 1 Incendiary Bomb
25 " " 1 Complete Set of Spark Plugs

50 " " 1 Small High Explosive Bomb

100 " " 1 Large High Explosive Bomb

250 " " 1 Bomb Rack

500 " " 1 Stick of Bombs

1,000 " " A Bren Gun

5,000 " " Bombs & Petrol for a Visit to Berlin

10,000 " " 1 Day's Upkeep of a Squadron of Fighters

100,000 " " 1 Spitfire or Hurricane

500,000 " " 1 Flying Fortress

1,000,000 " " 2 Coastal Motor Boats

7,000,000 " " 1 Destroyer

40,000,000 " " 1 10,000 Ton Cruiser

160,000,000 " " 1 35,000 Ton Battleship

The South China Morning Post, Ltd. will be pleased to supply cards 14" x 11" of the above list, with the name printed thereon of any Firm or Club wishing to start a Shrapnel Box.

10 h.p. motoring at its best

The highly successful Vauxhall Ten is now in its fourth year. A policy of consistent improvement has been followed, with the result that over 40,000 have been sold.

40 M.P.G. You cannot buy cheaper real motoring. This Ten is by no means a small car. Yet it has baby car running costs (over 40 m.p.g. with normal driving). It is lively; roomy; smart; comfortable; safe. It offers the riding comfort of the special Vauxhall system of independent suspension. If you are used to ordinary motoring, we shall be glad to have your inquiries.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1940.
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BEGINNING OF THE END?

THE war in Europe and international interest in the American Presidential elections have succeeded in overshadowing the importance of the remarkable situation which has developed during the past month in China. The Japanese are on the retreat in and from a country which they believed could be conquered so easily that they refused to take seriously the opposition until twelve months ago.

It may be premature to write down the wholesale withdrawals of Japanese troops from Kwangsi and other parts of South China as a military reverse; possibly the movement has some ulterior motive, such as the use of these forces for striking at a new point. But the moral (and so far as the Japanese public are concerned, demoralising) effect cannot be overestimated; almost overnight the whole of the Kwangsi province has reverted to the Chinese. And the implication is that this dramatic exodus is a blunt confession of the abandonment of the promised movement against Yunnan and the southwestern provinces.

The Japanese military chiefs have pleaded that the withdrawals are voluntary, but the plain loss effect when viewed in the light of reports of hard fighting on many Kwangsi fronts; more likely it is that the reorganised, well-equipped Chinese troops are proving too much of a match for the invaders, whose lines of communication wherever they have established a fighting front in China have always been highly vulnerable.

The debate of the Japanese around Ichang is certainly no voluntary withdrawal; the story there is that splintered, carefully trained Chinese troops are whipping the tired and Jaded Japanese forces in open battle. Two years of nerve-racking, wearying guerrilla warfare cannot but have left its mark on the invaders, who, often short of supplies, have constantly been harassed by fresh, well-fed troops, who have also enjoyed the assistance of a ceaseless Fifth Column among the Chinese peasants.

There is evidence that the once exultant Japanese forces are now fighting half-heartedly, as though for a lost cause, when that happens defeat is inevitable.

The Pope can Do It!

By the Rev. W. ROWLAND JONES
VICAR OF DENTON, Manchester.

IN the autumn of 1917 things were looking black for the Allies.

The armies of the Kaiser were making a determined assault on the Western Front, which in a few months gathered in intensity and almost gained its object.

At this time, when things were brightest for Germany, a clergyman forced his way into the presence of the German Chancellor, Bethman-Hollweg, in spite of officialdom which tried to bar his way.

With high-pitched peremptory voice, the clergyman said, "I demand to see the Kaiser!"

The German Chancellor replied, "The Kaiser is on the Western Front, leading his armies to victory. You cannot see him."

The clergyman insisted. "The cold retort came back, 'If you go, you will probably be killed, as you will deserve to be.'"

He Found The Kaiser

Within twenty-four hours, the clergyman was on his way to the Western Front. Right into the danger zone he went, without hesitation, until he found the Kaiser.

"I have come," he cried, "from Pope Benedict, to bid you end the war!"

The Kaiser did not drive him away, but listened to his plea for peace.

Negotiations were actually started, and although they did not succeed, they at least showed what a far-reaching effect that bold act of the clergyman had.

The name of that clergyman? Cardinal Pacelli.

His present office in the Church? Pope Pius XII, Bishop of Rome, Prince of the Apostles. My recent article, "If I were the Archbishop," produced some critical letters, but also an enormous number of friendly ones. Many of these are from Roman Catholics.

One sums up a suggestion contained in many of them, in the following terse words: Archbishop of Canterbury? Why not Pope? Would to God you were!"

A Great Opportunity To Destroy

By the side of the Pope I am a pigmy—in intellect, in experience, in ability. I am not of his Church, but I gladly pay him this tribute:

He is a great man, and a humble follower of his Master. Although he is forced to live in the Vatican, his private apartments are simple and his habits frugal to a degree.

Although ascetic in appearance, he does not live remote from the world. He is a profound student of the world, of its literature, ancient and modern, of its science, its inventions, its discoveries.

He is a brave and daring man, caring nothing for personal risk. I shall never forget meeting him. It was far easier than meeting an English Bishop.

We stood—men, women and children of every nation—and the Pontiff, clothed simply in white, passed between us with a word and a touch.

Then he spoke, and the crowd pressed around him. It was all so homely and natural. I could picture a street in Jerusalem with the Master passing to and fro, or the Sea of Galilee, with the crowds thronging.

What an opportunity this man—the greatest of our religious Leaders—possesses! There are seven hundred million Christians in the world, and half of them are Roman Catholics, under the leadership of this one man.

Two qualities mark out the Roman Catholic religion from all others. It adherents give unquestioned loyalty to the Pope. They also value so much the privileges of their religion that they would sacrifice everything else rather than be cut off from them.

These two characteristics of the Roman Catholic religion put unimagined power into the hands of one man—Pope Pius XII. No other religious Leader in the world has anything like such power.

Moreover, the leaders of Roman Catholicism have definitely stated that members of their faith can have only one side in this conflict, and that is the side of Great Britain and her Allies.

Hilaire Belloc, in a pamphlet entitled "The Catholic and the war," asked what should be the attitude of the Catholic towards the war, quite apart from his national allegiance.

of human reason in the application of that code, his duty is clear."

What then, would I do, if I were Pope? I would issue an order, and enforce it with all my authority, as well as with all the discipline available in the Church of which I was Head, and the terms of that order would be as follows:

Since it is clear that justice and right in this struggle are on one side; since it is clear that the Dictator countries have violated the fundamental principles of Christ and of His Church.

"I bid every Catholic in those offending countries to cease to fight and to cease to assist in any way the immoral objects of those countries; and moreover I declare that failure to obey this Papal command shall result in immediate excommunication; I call upon my Bishops and clergy in all countries rigidly to enforce this excommunication."

What would be the effect? I am convinced that Catholics would obey it. In a week the power of Mussolini would be broken, and in less than a month at most the war would be finished.

Catholics would choose between their tyrants and their Pope, between their nation and their Church.

I do not doubt how that choice would go. If the impossible happened and Catholics in enemy countries denied their Faith and chose their nation, it would be Calvary for the Catholic Church—but it would awaken in an unimaginable Resurrection.

Why is it that the Sovereign Pontiff does not take such action? He has himself spoken in words just as clear as those of Hilaire Belloc. What holds him back?

Is it fear? I cannot believe it of such a man. Is it expediency? Caiaphas for expediency crucified Christ, but I cannot believe that the Bishop who dared to face Kaiser Wilhelm would quail before Adolf Hitler.

There can be only one reason. The College of Cardinals—which is the House of Commons of which the Pope is Prime Minister—is composed of seventy Bishops and Priests. Of that number, thirty-one are Italians. Only one is English.

"If I Were Pope"

Can it be that this vast Church which uses the magnificent word Catholic (it means Universal) is not universal at all, but Italian? Can it be that this vast Church which claims to be above all the nations is only the expression of one nationality?

Can it be that there is one loyalty for the Catholic in England, and another for the Catholic in Italy and Germany?

I leave Catholics to answer these questions. As for me, I know what I would do if I were Pope. I know, too what Peter would do. Above everything else, I know what Peter's Lord and Master would do.

NEGRO RALLIED COLONY BEHIND DE GAULLE

By VICTOR SCHIFF,
Former "Daily Herald" Paris Correspondent

Chief part in rallying part of the French Empire to the cause of General de Gaulle's Free Frenchmen, has been taken by a Negro.

He is M. Eboue, Governor of Chad Colony, in French Equatorial Africa, and the first Negro to attain the rank of Governor in the French colonial service.

M. Eboue, acting jointly with the Chad military commandant, Colonel Marchand, issued the proclamation of solidarity with General de Gaulle.

Thirty years ago I played in the same Rugby team at the Sporting Club Universitaire de France, in Paris, with two or three coloured students.

One, a pupil of the French High School for Colonial Administration, was Eboue.

For more than a quarter of a century I completely lost touch with him.

Then, one day, I saw his name in a list of colonial promotions. I asked the former Socialist Colonial Minister, M. Marius Moutet, about him.

"Yes, it is the former Paris Rugby player," M. Moutet told me.

"My attention was first drawn to him by an English friend, a former governor of a British colony, who told me that when touring through French African possessions he had met an extremely clever and distinguished colonial administrator who was a Negro."

Repercussions. "I was so impressed by his intelligence that I promoted him to the rank of a Governor in the West Indies, a decision which

caused an enormous impression among the coloured populations devoted to France.

"My successor, M. Georges Mandel, was so satisfied with his services that he gave him another promotion three years later as a Governor of the most important part of French Equatorial Africa, the Chad territory."

So popular is M. Eboue among the natives that his decision is likely to have tremendous repercussions throughout the French African Empire.

Its effects will be felt particularly in the Cameroons, the former German colony, now under French mandate.

The natives there are determined to resist German annexation, for they remember the cruelty of their former rulers.

The Chad colony is closely connected with the Cameroons and with British Nigeria by roads and regular air lines.

NEW WEAPONS AT SEA

by "Taffrail"
(The Famous British Naval Writer)

While warfare at sea has greatly changed with the gradual march of science, it is the fact that no weapon yet invented has not eventually been met by its antidote. Yet with the advent of each new weapon, its enthusiastic supporters have not failed to predict the complete obsolescence of this or that.

Years ago, when rifled guns firing explosive shells were first invented, many people visualised the disappearance of battleships. What happened was that the design of battleships changed, the wooden sailing vessels giving way to armoured ships of iron and steel propelled by steam. The introduction of moored mines and torpedoes, and, more recently, of submarines and aircraft, were also predicted by their supporters to have rung the death-knell of large surface vessels. The truth, of course, is that the design of all classes of warships have changed to meet each new menace to their existence.

In the war of 1914-18, in the fighting on land, the use of tanks, gas and sundry other weapons introduced new methods of warfare. For a few weeks or months their users reaped the advantage of surprise. But the advantage was temporary. When once their secrets became known both tanks and gas were taken into use by the other side and the necessary antidotes were invented.

It is the same with "fifth column" activities and parachutists in this war. Britain having learnt lessons from Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France, has already taken the necessary precautions to resist a form of warfare which was fully visualised a year ago.

Magnetic mines are no novelty. They were in existence in 1918. When they were first laid in this war, however, Britain was caught rather unprepared. It took some time to evolve the new methods of sweeping, and the "de-gaussing" belts or girdles with which ships are now fitted for the purpose of neutralising their magnetism and rendering them immune. But now that these antidotes have been invented, magnetic mines have lost much of their terror. Submarines have been bereft of much of their potency against merchantmen by running British trade in convoys protected by escort vessels provided with the detecting devices known as Asdics, and depth-charges for attacking the submarines when located.

The fast German motor-torpedo boats known as "E" boats, the lineal descendants of the coastal motor-boats of the last war, are best countered by destroyers. Essentially fine weather craft, they possess a nautical value, little more.

Nor has air power in this war shown itself to have any decisive effects upon the movement of fleets, squadrons, convoys and ships operating within easy striking distance of German aerodromes. It is true that losses have been inflicted, as they have also by submarines and mines, and that ships lying in harbour may be liable to attack. But it is not true to say that aircraft have prevented the British fleet from carrying on its normal functions. As is well-known, the chief task of the Royal Navy is to guarantee the continuance of the overseas trade which brings in the food, the raw materials and munitions upon which the welfare of the British nation and the prosecution of the war depend. This can only be done by destroying or immobilising the naval forces which threaten British trade.

While Germany and Italy are blockaded, with no merchandise abroad in their ships, the British ships continue to run. That is the proof, if proof be needed, that neither the German fleet, nor German submarines, mines and aircraft, nor any new weapon, have prevented the full use of British Sea Power.

FULL REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Churchill Looks Confidently To Smashing U-Boat Campaign

Unrevealed Plans For Aiding Greece

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill would only lift a corner of the veil shrouding Britain's aid to Greece when he made a statement to-day in the House of Commons.

"There is only one thing we can do—we will do our best," he declared amidst cheers.

He revealed, however, that naval and air bases had already been established in Crete and that "other forces are in movement with the desire to help the Greeks to the utmost of our capacity."

When he said that Britain would do her best, Mr. Churchill asked that this decision and declaration be generously interpreted.

At the inception of his speech, Mr. Churchill referred to Hitler's declaration on September 4 that he would wipe out Britain's cities. However, Mr. Churchill added, "the cities of Britain are still standing (Cheers). They are quite distinctive objects in the landscape and our people are going about their tasks with the utmost activity."

"Fourteen thousand civilians have been killed and 20,000 seriously wounded—nearly four-fifths of them in London. As against this, scarcely 300 soldiers have been killed and 500 wounded."

"A great deal of house property has been destroyed or damaged, but nothing that cannot be covered by our insurance scheme. Very little damage has been done to munitions and aircraft production, though a certain amount of them has been lost through frequent air raid warnings."

"None of the services upon which the life of our great cities depends—water, electricity, gas, sewerage—has broken down. Shelters are being multiplied and improved, and preparations on an extensive scale are in progress for mitigating the inevitable severities of winter for those who are using the shelters."

Malice of Nazis
"There is no doubt that the malice and power of the enemy and his bombing force have been employed against us."

Mr. Churchill intimated that during the last month Britain's flotilla strength had been at its lowest point. The threat of invasion had to be met. Great forces were maintained in the Mediterranean and as escorts for the protection of innumerable convoys. This had imposed upon the Navy a gigantic task.

"However," he added brightly, "this period of stringency is perhaps past. Fifty American destroyers are rapidly coming into service just when they are most needed and the main flow of new construction started at the outbreak of war is now coming along."

"In spite of serious losses, we have still very nearly as much shipping tonnage as we had at the outbreak of war and a great deal of neutral tonnage which used to trade freely with us is now under our control."

U-Boats Sunk
"Moreover, our U-boat hunting is still having its success. Two more German U-boats have been sunk in the last two or three days on the western approaches, one of them the U-boat which sank the Empress of Britain (Cheers). We have a number of their crews who have been saved as prisoners of war."

Declaring that he had no doubt that British shipping was able to carry all vital supplies of food and munitions which Britain would require, Mr. Churchill declared that in the next year Britain would have to expect still heavier U-boat attacks. "We are making immense preparations to meet it," he said with emphasis.

"We have to look a long way ahead in this sphere of war. We have to think of the years 1943 and 1944, and the tonnage programme we shall be able to move across the oceans then, if the enemy do not surrender or collapse meanwhile."

We Shall Win
"Having dwelt upon this sea communications aspect rather openly and bluntly, I should not like to leave it without an assurance that I personally have no doubt whatever that we shall make our way through all right" (Cheers).

Turning to the Army which, he declared, was large and now highly mobile, Mr. Churchill declared that the fact that an invasion of Britain had not been attempted constituted in itself one of the historic victories of the British Isles and a monumental milestone on Britain's march forward.

Britain, said Mr. Churchill, was engaged in forming and training a very strong army and the like was being done in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

Battle of Britain
Referring to air battles over Britain, the Prime Minister recalled that two months ago he had made a statement that British pilots would destroy three enemy machines to one, and six pilots to one, and added:

"So far, it seems I was almost exactly right about machines, taking the whole period, and I was very nearly right about pilots; but of course if you count the whole crew of large enemy bombers which have been brought down—all highly-trained personnel—then it would be more like ten to one—so I somewhat underestimated, from that point of view, the results which have been achieved."

"Obviously this process, combined with our rapidly increasing production and production in the Empire and in the United States of aircraft and airmen, is much the quickest road to our reaching that parity in the air which has always been considered the minimum for our safety, and thereafter reaching that superiority in the air which is the indispensable precursor of victory" (Cheers).

British Spirit
The Prime Minister added, amidst further cheers, "Surveying the whole scene alike in its splendour and its devastation, I see no reason to regret that Hitler has tried to break the British spirit by blind bombing of our cities and our countryside."

More serious than air-raiding, went on Mr. Churchill, had been the "recent recrudescence of U-boat sinking in the Atlantic approaches to our island. The fact that we cannot use the south and west coast of Ireland to base our flotillas and aircraft and thus protect trade by which Ireland, such as army forged, lives—without such an army forged, temperance which gave it so wide a choice of action, this war might be needlessly prolonged and might even be driven towards a disastrous stalemate."

Troops For Egypt
"During all this menace of invasion, so near and so deadly, Britain had never failed to reinforce her armies in Egypt almost to the limit of her shipping capacity not only with men but with precious weapons. Scores of thousands of troops had left this island month after month or had been drawn from other parts of the Empire for the Middle East."

Mr. Churchill declared that he could assure the House that the balance of forces on the frontiers of Egypt and in the Sudan was far less unfavourable than it was at the time of the French collapse (Cheers). He added: "The power of the British Fleet in the Eastern Mediter-

HALIFAX APPEAL TO PETAIN

Turkey and Egypt are Loyal

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Sympathetic understanding of Marshal Petain's difficulties was expressed by the Foreign Minister, Lord Halifax, in a speech on the current diplomatic situation before the House of Lords.

Lord Halifax declared, however, that whatever Marshal Petain may hope to gain for France by entering the path of co-operation with Germany, we cannot believe that a government headed by a man of honour like him would commit France to a course which would be a stab in the back of her former ally.

"We have repeatedly rejected enemy suggestions for an agreement at France's expense," continued Lord Halifax. "It is too much to hope that the French leaders may see clearly the German plans unfold that the cause of French survival is the same as our own and any action that would aggravate our difficulties—and which of course we should have to meet with whatever counter action circumstances might demand—must also deny the prayer of every loyal Frenchman, to see France's former greatness restored."

Lord Halifax found ground for solid encouragement in the position of the war in the air. Germany lost 2,433 bombers and fighters and 6,000 personnel in twelve weeks plus other aircraft which failed to return and large numbers which must have crashed at their bases.

The Foreign Minister expressed the warmest admiration for General Metaxas' rejection of the Italian ultimatum and the spirited Greek military defence.

Yugo-Slav Difficulties
The position of Yugo-Slavia was rendered still more difficult as a result of the Italian move. Doubtless both Germany and Italy were attempting to take the fullest advantage of her geographical position. "We are confident that the Yugo-Slavs will continue to reject German and Italian demands. They have the example of Rumania's fate before their eyes."

"Britain is in the closest consultation with Turkey whose wise and far-sighted policy constitutes a very solid barrier against aggression. Anglo-Turkish bonds are solid and unbreakable and we have the same faith in Turkey as we believe Turkey has in us (Cheers)."

"Anglo-Egyptian relations are close and cordial. The Egyptian Government is implementing the treaty of alliance in the letter and spirit with great goodwill."

Will Do Our Best
"I have already been at some pains to set forth the very serious preoccupations that dominate us both at home and in the Middle East. In the circumstances there is only one thing we can do—we will do our best" (Cheers).

"We have already established naval and air bases in Crete (Renewed cheers) which will enable us sensibly to extend the activities and radius of the Navy and Air Force."

"We have begun bombing attacks upon military objectives in Italian cities and bases in south Italy (Loud and prolonged cheers). That will continue on an evergrowing scale (Renewed cheers)."

Other Help Coming
"I should like to say that other forces are in movement with the desire and design to help Greece to the utmost of our capacity. Having regard to our other obligations I hope I shall not be asked to give any definite account of such measures as we are able to take."

If I were to set them high, I might raise false hopes; if I set them low, I might cause undue despondency and alarm; if I stated exactly what they were that would be exactly what the enemy would like to know. We will do our best. That is all I can say.

"To that decision and declaration I have interpreted I hope with confidence to receive the approval of the House (Cheers)."

Censor Charged With Assault

Protest Of Ill-Treatment From The Dock

Eugene Wesander, 55, described as a censor, of Lawn Road, Hampstead, appeared at Hampstead Police Court, charged with using insulting words and behaviour, and with assaulting Sub-Divisional Inspector Robert Roberts.

On entering the dock, Wesander shouted, "I have been brutally ill-treated. Refusing to listen to the charge, he turned towards the public gallery, shouting, 'I was knocked down like a beast.' Then, pulling aside a bandage from his face, he exposed a black eye and said, 'Look at that.'"

Mr. F. W. Wallace, defending, said that he had only just received instructions, and asked for a week's remand. His client was in the employ of the Ministry of Information Censorship Division, and was so employed throughout the last War. Legally he was a Russian, for although he was born in Finland, he was a native of that part which 85 years ago was a Russian province. He had been in this country 30 years and was of great value to the Ministry of Information as he spoke fluently 20 languages.

A woman in the Court corrected Mr. Wallace by saying that Wesander spoke 100 languages.

Sub-Divisional Inspector Roberts agreed to a remand as he said that other charges would be preferred. He opposed bail because Wesander had, he said, been wanted since 1933 for failing to register as an alien, and the present case against him arose over a request to come to the police station to have his registration papers put in order.

Ordering a week's remand, the Bench allowed bail on the understanding that Wesander reported at the police station each morning at 11 o'clock.

AUSTRALIA SHIPS RABBITS TO BRITAIN

Although the Highlands of Scotland are now so infested with rabbits that they are the farmers' worst enemies, rabbits are being imported from Australia for food.

A shortage of trappers due to calling up and Government war work is one explanation, but many farmers say that red tape and stubborn adherence to the peace-time practice of employing only licensed trappers are to blame.

From Australia
Mr. J. Frame, manager of a canning factory at Inverness, told newspapermen recently that owing to the shortage and high prices of home supplies he has had to order a large consignment of Australian rabbits for canning.

"It is an experiment, and if successful I shall carry on," he said. "Not only are the Australian rabbits cheaper, but they are better quality than the home breed."

"Millions of rabbits are over-running the Highlands, but there seems to be no organised scheme to utilise this huge reservoir of food supply."

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday: Business was restricted to a few stocks at slightly improved rates and closed with further enquiries.

Buyers
Union Ins. \$387½
Providents \$4.40
Hotels \$3.10
Lands \$30.30
Trams \$15.75
Yauwatt Ferries \$22.25
Electricity (old) \$36.75
Electricity (new) \$35.50
Telephones (old) \$23
Ropes \$9.10
Watsons \$9

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Greeks Continue Their Advance

15,000 ITALIANS IN FLIGHT

Facing Desperate Situation

Special to the "Telegraph"

OHRIID, Nov. 5 (UP).—Between 15,000 and 20,000 Italians, representing an entire division, are reported to be in a desperate situation and threatened with capture. The northern Greek column has crossed the Devoli river and is rapidly advancing toward Cango along the main Bilkista-Korea road, pursuing the fleeing Italians.

Greek artillery from the new mountain positions is dominating the road and is reported to be shelling the Italian position around Korea.

It is reported that the Greek advance followed a severe artillery duel which cut up the Italians beyond the village of Progril. In the ensuing fighting, the Greeks lost seven killed and 30 wounded, while the Italians had 35 killed and 150 wounded soldiers. Two officers, three auto trucks and quantities of ammunition were captured.

Anti-aircraft batteries shot down an Italian bomber belonging to the famous squadron "A" near Progril.

Greeks Continue Advance
OHRIID, Nov. 5 (UP).—Greek troops have captured Zagredac and Tren in their advance along the secondary road from Small Lake Prepa, supported by motorized detachments and light tanks. This is the same column which last night captured 40 Italian soldiers, two officers and three tanks.

This Italian division is now in a most difficult situation with its communications cut off. The Greeks who crossed the Devoli river may capture this division as they have made junction with the Greeks who have advanced beyond Bilkista on the Bilkista-Korea road.

Greeks Occupy Korea?
BITOLJ, Nov. 5 (UP).—An entirely unconfirmed frontier report says the Greeks have occupied Korea this afternoon.

New Blow To Italians
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BELGRADE, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—The latest blow to Italian hopes of a swift advance into Greece is the capture by the Greeks of the village of Zimjal near Lake Chrid, according to information from the Yugo-

BUT FIRST RETURNS NOT REGARDED AS DECISIVE

Special to the "Telegraph"

MR. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT APPEARS TO BE WINNING HIS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FIGHT WITH MR. WENDELL WILLKIE.

SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE "UNITED PRESS" FLASH MESSAGES RECEIVED LATE THIS MORNING REVEAL THAT AT 7.30 P.M. NEW YORK TIME (8.30 A.M. TO-DAY H.K.T.), MR. ROOSEVELT HAD RECEIVED A POPULAR VOTE OF 113,793 AS COMPARED WITH MR. WILLKIE'S 85,628.

The President was then leading in the following States: Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Vermont and Illinois.

However, it is significant that Mr. Willkie is ahead in the southern State of Missouri. He also leads in Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio and Rhode Island.

It is emphasised in the press reports that the first returns are not sufficiently concentrated or complete to indicate a conclusive trend.

Voting at the start of the day was heavy in all areas. The weather generally was fair.

Some disorders have been reported in the far west.

Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina report their customary Democratic vote, but both parties are forecasting victory in West Virginia. The Farm Labour Party in that area is supporting Mr. Roosevelt.

A New York message says that 20 women are seeking election to national offices. They include five Congresswomen striving for re-election and two endeavouring to regain lost seats. The remainder are new entrants into national politics.

ATHENS BOMBED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ATHENS, Nov. 5 (UP).—The second air raid of the day occurred at 10 p.m. There was but little damage done to the Athens area; some bombs fell on Old Phalerum breaking windows but the majority fell into the sea.

Bombs also fell in open fields and in the sea at El Linike, while an attack on the harbour at Piraeus was unsuccessful although there were a number of civilian casualties.

Democrats Claim Indiana
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UP).—Chairman Flynn of the Democratic National Committee has received a telegram from the Indiana State Chairman declaring that a survey showed that big and small towns were "going 4 or 5 to 1 for Roosevelt," while Mr. Willkie's native village of Elwood was voting two to one for Roosevelt.

Mr. Flynn said he was convinced that Roosevelt would carry Indiana by a majority exceeding earlier expectations.

Heavy Poll Indicated

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—A heavy poll in the presidential election was indicated as soon as voting began to-day.

Crowds besieged the polling centres throughout the country. Long queues waited to cast their votes in warm sunshine which favoured New York City.

Several hundred people cheered Mr. Wendell Willkie as he voted at the centre near his home. He was escorted by Police and detectives.

Voting at Sharon, which is a traditionally Republican township, began by candle light.

HYDE PARK, Nov. 5 (UP).—President Roosevelt was alone in a green curtained election booth for 68 seconds when he voted to-day, and thus became the first United States President ever to vote for his own third term.

After he had chatted for half an hour with friends and neighbours in the Town Hall, the President returned to his nearby estate to await the incoming election returns.

BRITISH RAIDS ON KORITZA

Greek Planes Help

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ATHENS, Nov. 5 (2 p.m.) (UP).—Greek bombing and fighting planes, co-operating with British aircraft raided Koritza to-day. They caught the Italian aerodrome by surprise and destroyed seven out of ten planes on the ground.

Italian planes bombed Samos, but the extent of the damage has not been reported.

During a morning raid on Piraeus to-day no damage or casualties were inflicted while there was immaterial damage along the west of the coastline skirting Athens.

Italians Encircled

Reports reaching Athens state that the lost Italian column is now completely encircled in the mountains between Koritza and Metovo, and that much war material has been captured.

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—The Royal Air Force again attacked invasion ports and occupied France, but it is officially stated that adverse weather did not permit the usual heavy scale operations.

MR. WENDELL WILLKIE



NAZI RAIDER SHELLING BIG BRITISH LINER

Special to the "Telegraph"

The 16,700 New Zealand Steamship Company's liner Rangitiki is being shelled by a German pocket battleship about 1,000 miles west of Ireland and 750 miles south of Iceland.

This is revealed by the Mackay Radio in New York, says a "United Press" message. The Mackay Radio intercepted a radio message from the liner, which alleged that she was being gunned by an enemy pocket battleship. The Rangitiki gave her position as Lat. 52.45 N., Long. 32.13 W.

In a subsequent radio message, the Rangitiki said she was being attacked by a battleship, apparently of the Graf Spee class.

Another report intercepted by the Mackay Radio from Portlisshead asserted that a German raider of the Graf Spee class was carrying out a leisurely attack on a convoy. The position was identical to that of the Rangitiki.

To Become Raiders?

A Mexico City message from "United Press" says that it is reliably reported that four German ships, the Orinoco, Rhin, Idarwald and Phrygia, which have been at Tampico since the outbreak of the war are loading an extraordinary quantity of supplies, arousing speculation that they might make a sudden break for the sea. It is reported that the supplies are mostly foodstuffs.

Hamburg In Distress

Banks From Maginot Line
STOCKHOLM, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Sleeping bunks taken from the Maginot Line will be used for a new system of air raid shelters to be built in Hamburg, the most-bombed of all German towns, according to a Berlin dispatch. Thousands of bomb-proof casemates are apparently to be provided, including separate chambers for mothers, children and smoking rooms.

VIOLENT R.A.F. ATTACKS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
DOVER, Nov. 5 (UP).—At 8 p.m. the R.A.F. launched a violent attack on the German invasion ports, searchlights and the flames of bombs which were particularly heavy in the Boulogne region.

Italians Make Second Raid On Yugo-Slavia

Special to the "Telegraph"

BITOLJ, Nov. 5 (UP).—Italian bombers at 2.50 p.m., again raided Bitolj, dropping 100 fifty-kilo bombs, killing seven persons and wounding 30.

The bombers in to-day's raids were recognized by military experts as being Fiat BR-20. They appeared from the south and returned in the same direction. It is reported they landed at the Korca aerodrome.

Town In Panic

The town was thrown into a panic by the raids as it is market day. In the second raid, bombs were dropped over the centre of town, the railway station and the nearby Yugo-Slavian division army headquarters.

Six bombs landed on an air raid shelter but only slight damage was caused. Many craters, 18 feet deep, were made around the railway station and the military barracks. The streets in the centre of the town are littered with broken glass.

Three persons were killed 40 yards from the "United Press" headquarters in the Grand Hotel in the centre of the city. The correspondent's hotel room is full of bomb splinters. Military authorities have ordered a black-out of the city to-night.

About one half of the city's 35,000 population have evacuated. The Italian Consul here, telephoned to the Italian Legation at Belgrade and asked whether they should remain here or leave. He was ordered to remain as there would be no further bombings.

Italian Claim

BELGRADE, Nov. 5 (UP).—Official Italian circles here said the Italian Consul at Bitolj had tele-

LATEST

Roosevelt's Big Lead

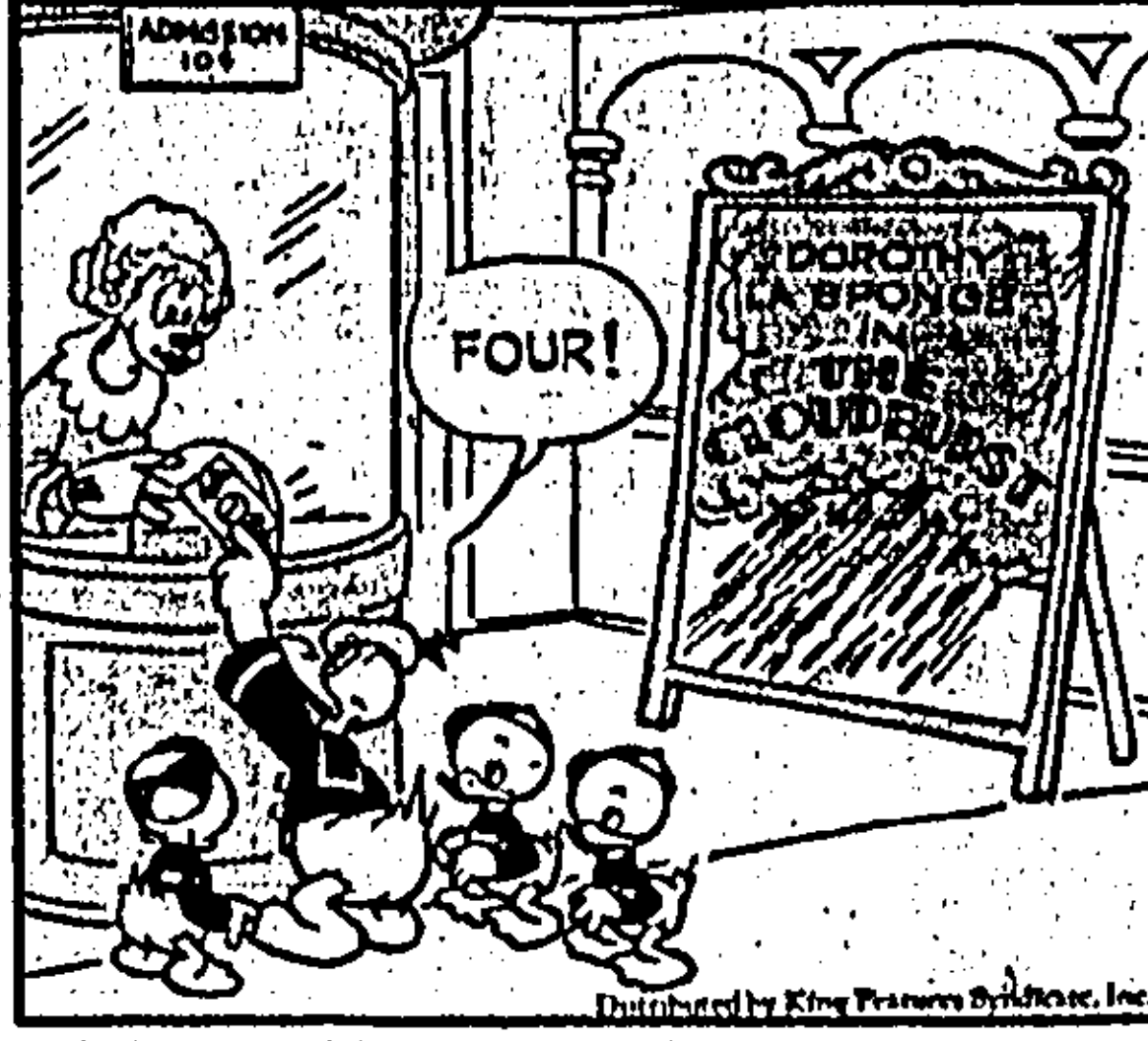
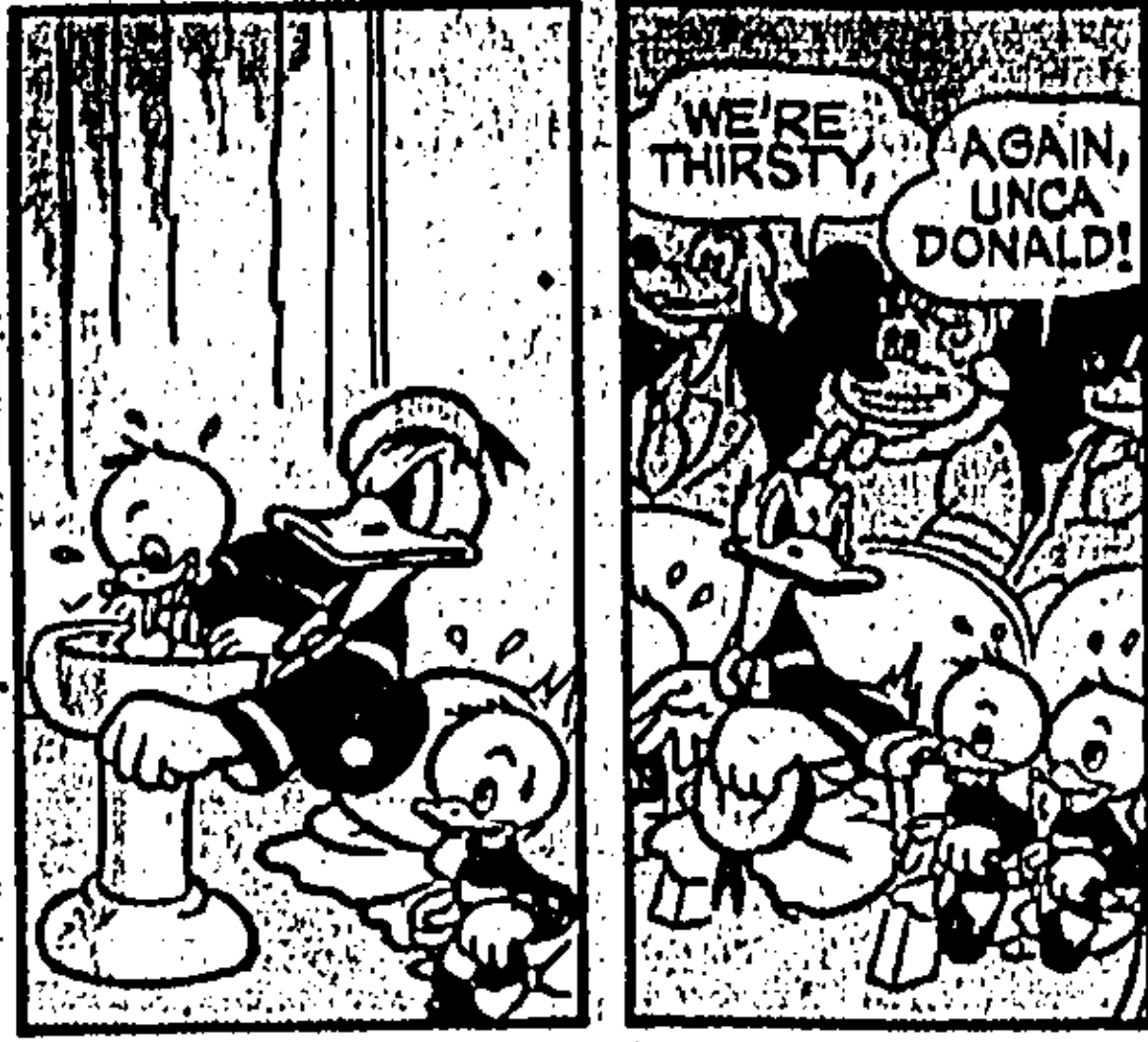
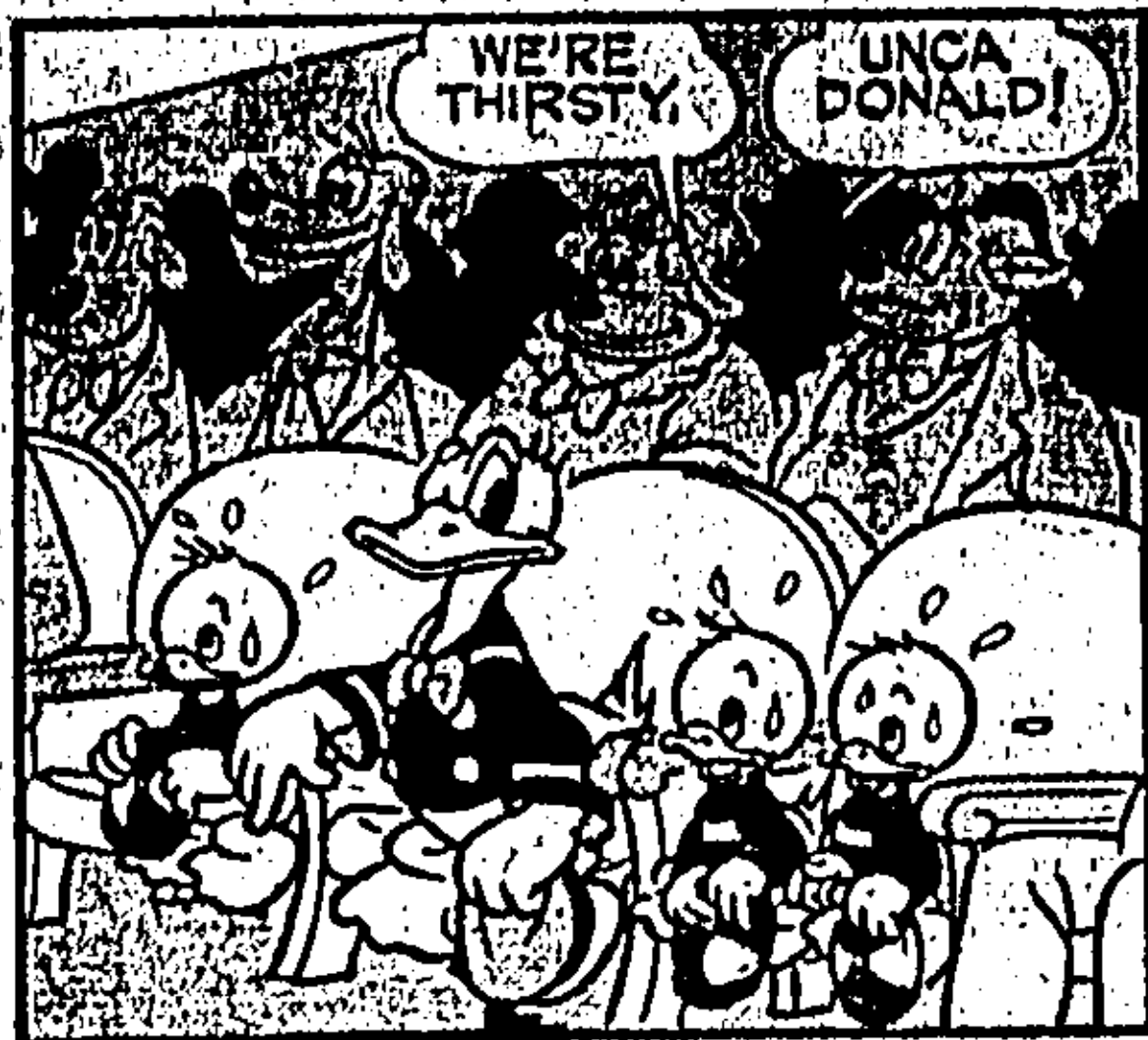
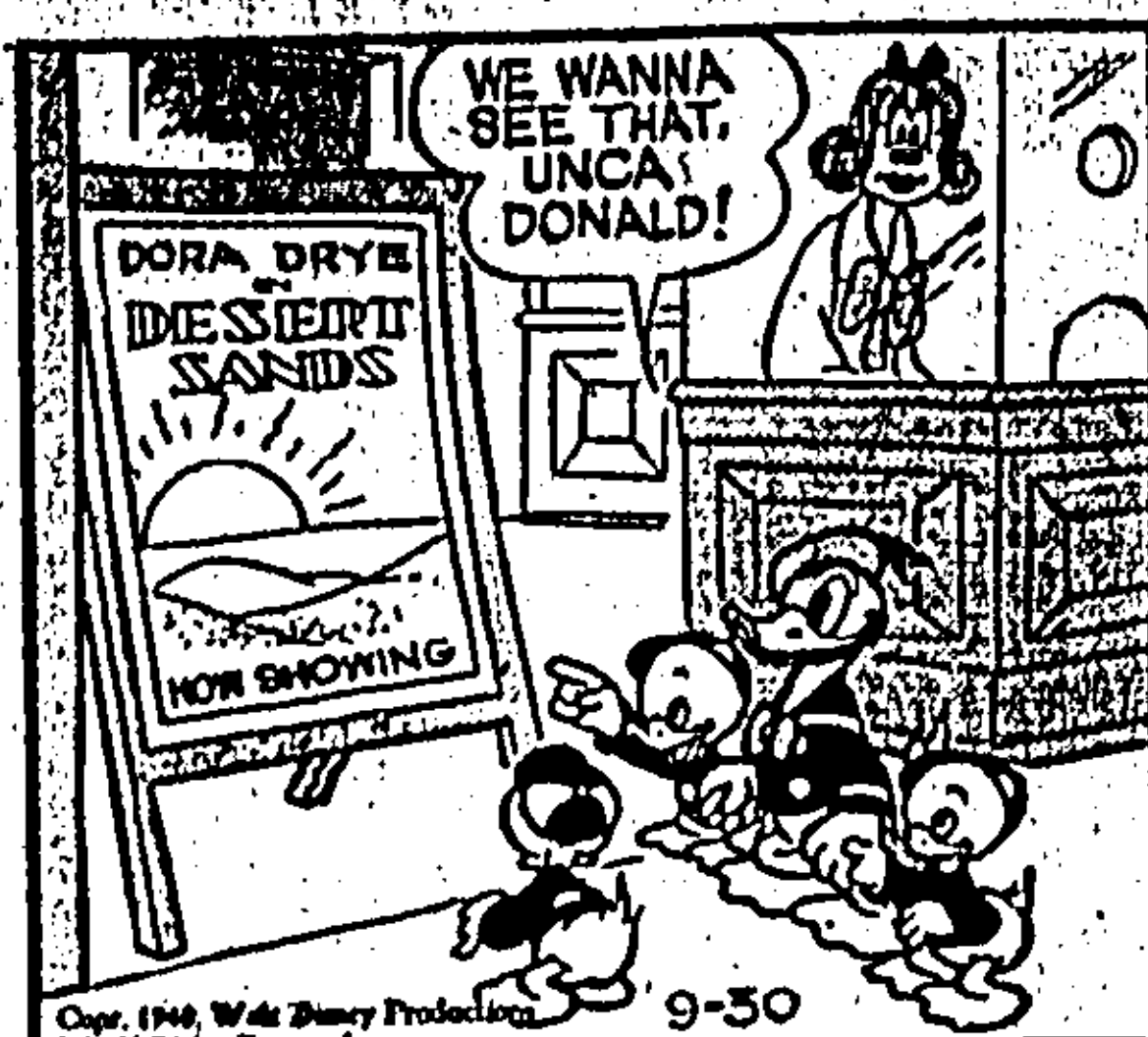
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—At 9.30 p.m. it was indicated that President Roosevelt was leading in 23 States with 326 electoral votes and Mr. Willkie in 11 States with 109 electoral votes.

However, the first returns are too fragmentary to forecast a trend. Mr. Roosevelt is leading in Ohio which is one of the four crucial States in the eastern battleground. He is also leading in Indiana and Illinois, but Willkie is ahead in Michigan.

On the basis of the first million votes counted the President was leading in 19 States with 210 electoral votes while Mr. Willkie was ahead in nine States with 88 electoral votes (Note 200 electoral votes are required for election).

See Back Page For
Further Late News

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

Away with
The Droops!
by drinking—
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ORANGE PEKOE
TEA
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Specially blended to suit the local water
—the finest tea value obtainable to-day!
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MAGAZINE PAGE

In these troublous times, many people find it difficult to get the proper amount of rest that is necessary. Sleep is one of the first prerequisites to health, and this series of articles tells you how to get the maximum benefit from it. The second is entitled:

PHYSICAL TENSIONS

BY D. COMPTON-JAMES

Many people are inefficient sleepers. No matter how early or how late they retire, they invariably lie awake for one, two, or three hours. Possibly they doze off around one a.m. but if they are unlucky enough to be wakened up during the night, they have to go through the whole lengthy and wearisome process of getting off to sleep again.

If everybody could learn the trick of dropping off to sleep within a few minutes of putting their head to the pillow, the world would be a much happier and healthier place.

Inefficient sleepers usually blame mental tension, but actually most of them acquired the habit in days when they were under no great amount of mental stress. It is probable, therefore, that the chief and primary cause of their inability to get to sleep is physical tension.

Good sleepers are often unsympathetic towards poor sleepers, arguing that if they were really tired they would fall asleep without difficulty. It is a fact that in certain circumstances, people can fall asleep in most uncomfortable circumstances and against all sorts of physical tensions, but it cannot be argued from this that no notice need be taken of physical tensions.

At one period of my life I was able to sleep squatting on my heels, with a barrage booming in my ears, and with cold rain trickling down the back of my neck. I have even slept standing up. But at another period I was unable to sleep in a feather-bed without a sound to disturb the stillness of the night.

Very tired young people can sleep in almost any position, but for older people the first requisite for going to sleep is good physical relaxation. This is not a mere matter of lying down and closing the eyes. Every muscle must be relaxed, and this is by no means easy. Any physical culture expert will confirm that it is much easier to contract a muscle than it is to relax it. Sport champions often owe their prowess to the ability to relax a particular set of muscles at exactly the right moment.

The poor sleeper lies wide awake in the firm and fond belief that he is completely relaxed, when actually his body may be the home of a dozen different muscular tensions. Even so, it is still possible to go to sleep, but the task is more difficult and occupies a longer time. No sleep is ever perfectly relaxed, hence the body movements during sleep, which are automatic efforts to relieve a particular muscular tension, which was either present when the person went to sleep or has developed afterwards. In the average sleeper these movements occupy about half-a-minute for every hour of sleep. They involve a certain lessening of the depth of the sleep, a partial rousing. Movements are also caused by noises heard at night.

Obviously this question of muscular tension is important not only while the individual is getting off to sleep, but throughout the

whole of the sleep period, because the longer the period occupied by body movements, the less beneficial the type of sleep.

It is useful to be able to recognise a muscular tension. This can be done by deliberately tensing the various muscles and noting their feel. But there are many unsuspected tensions—such as wrinkled forehead, bent toes, and strained neck—that people never think about.

The last-named tension is often due to an unsuitable pillow. Bent toes are a very common cause of lying awake. Some people try vainly, night after night, to go to sleep while their big toes are bent almost at right angles to the feet. It takes a considerable degree of muscular effort to maintain this position of the toes, but victims of the habit are entirely unconscious of it.

Wrinkled forehead is commonly connected with some degree of mental tension, and it will be shown later that mind and muscles are often linked together in this way. The correction of the muscular tension will often relieve the mental tension to some extent.

Another common form of tension is to be found in the position of the eyes. In sleep the eyes roll upward slightly. The sooner the eyes assume this position, the sooner the subject will go to sleep. If the lids are merely closed over eyes in the normal waking position, this constitutes a minor muscular tension which militates slightly against sleep.

As soon as you close your lids, roll the eyes upwards slightly—but without strain—and you will be surprised at the comfortable effect this trivial action produces.

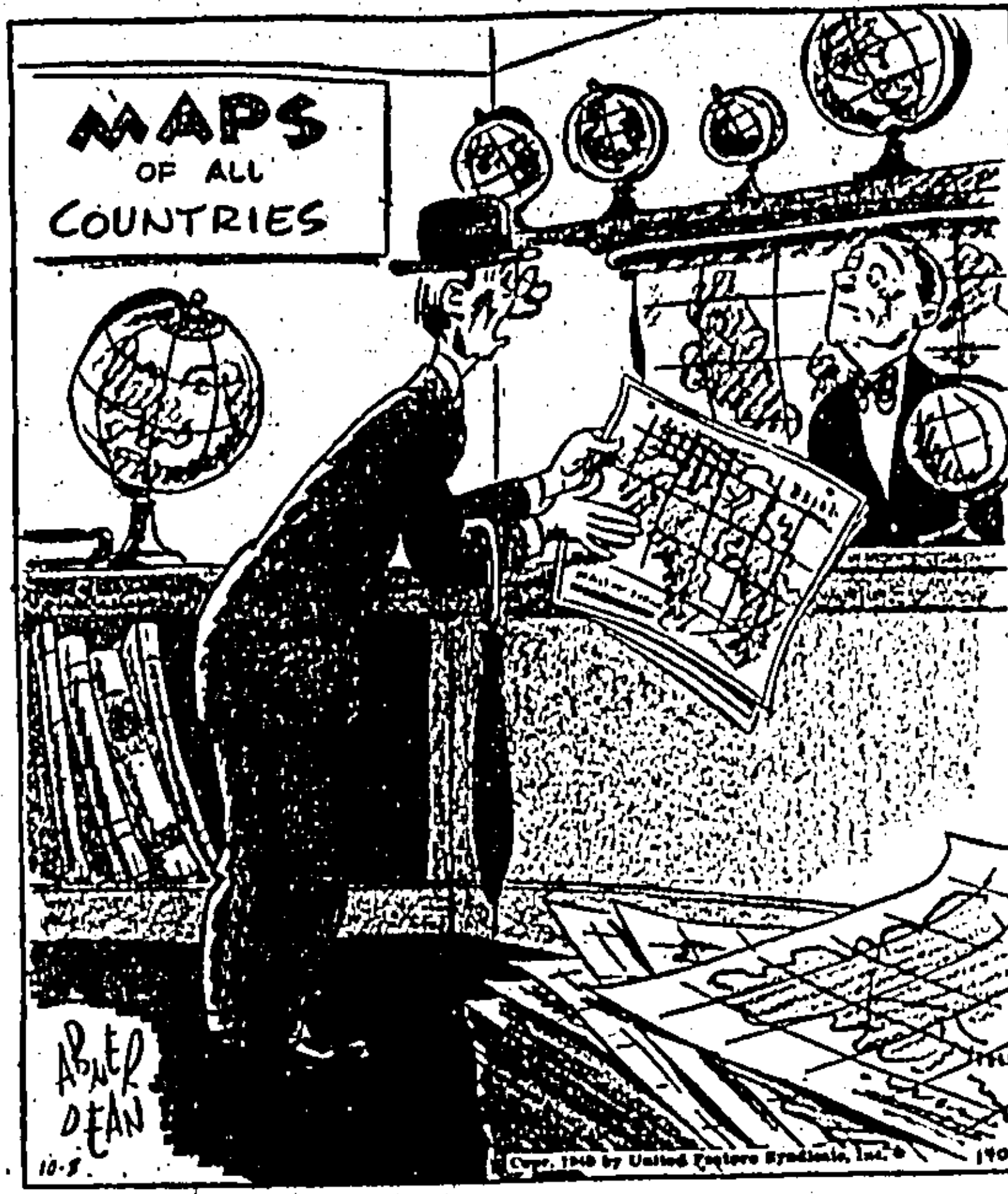
It is important to remember that every fresh change of position necessitates a fresh check of tensions. Numerous muscles are con-

tracted in making the movements and some will almost certainly stay in a state of partial tension. Obviously changes of position should be eliminated as far as possible. Since most changes are unconscious attempts to relieve a tension, it is clearly much simpler to locate the strain and release it either by an act of will or a very slight movement.

Incidentally, I believe the best sleeping position is flat on the back with the arms folded on the chest. It is basically free from tensions, whereas these can hardly be avoided in the side or curled-up positions. However, some manual workers require special sleeping positions to obtain relief from the special muscular tensions set up by their day's work. These positions may look contorted and uncomfortable but they should not be condemned on appearance alone.

Poor sleepers will probably put forward the argument that the location and checking of tensions will involve so much mental activity that they will be unable to go to

FUNNY SIDE UP. By Abner Dean



"Haven't you something more up to date? These are all yesterday's maps!"

sleep in any case. There is some force in this argument, but the essential point to remember is that this business of checking tensions is not a permanent night-time job like putting out the cat. It should not take more than a few nights to discover and correct your own particular failings in the line of tensions. Once this has been achieved, you will begin to relax automatically.

In the meantime it is surely better for your mind to be occupied in this constructive way rather than with worries about this, that, and the other thing.

The third article in the series, entitled "Mental Tensions," will appear on this page to-morrow.

WORLD PRAISES BRITAIN'S AIRMEN

Tributes to the gallantry of the R.A.F. are appearing in the world's newspapers. Here are some comments:

Sweden—"The morale and fighting spirit of the R.A.F. are excellent," writes the Stockholm "Social-Demokraten."

"British aircraft during the past few weeks have not been only on the defensive but have succeeded in raiding Germany and occupied countries and also Northern Italy."

Russia—"The German air offensive against England must succeed during September or Germany will lose this phase of the war," says the Moscow "Red Fleet."

Japan read this report of a nuisance raid: "Londoners trooped to their shelters prepared to match patience with the Luftwaffe and taking down with them deck chairs, camp beds, pillows, books and chessboards."

It was cabled by the London correspondent of the "Domel" Agency.

NEW TEA POWDER Arrangements Made For Marketing

Work is going on with the object of marketing and improving a new tea powder.

It is being carried out in England by Mr. O. Merker, a partner of Mr. F. Catalano, who is interested.

Mr. Merker was associated with Mr. Catalano in the original experiments with the powder, in which several well-known firms in this country are interested.

The application for the patent right has been made jointly by Mr. Catalano and Mr. Merker.

SULU SULTANATE RECOGNISED

The Government of British North Borneo has recognised as Sultaness of Sulu, a Philippine province composed of a number of small islands. The Sultaness, Dayang Dayang Hadji Plandao is a niece of the late Sultan Jamalul Kiram II of Sulu and wife of Governor Datu Ombra Amilbanga, of Sulu.

The recognition evoked wide interest, having been given by a foreign government, and in view of the fact that the Philippine Government no longer recognises the existence of a Sultanate in Sulu, says United Press in a message from Manila.

More interest was focussed looking into the matter further because the case when Governor Ombra submitted his resignation to President Manuel L. Quezon. Informal sources said his position as provincial executive and his wife's position as "Sultaness" were incompatible in several respects and the governor thought it best to resign.

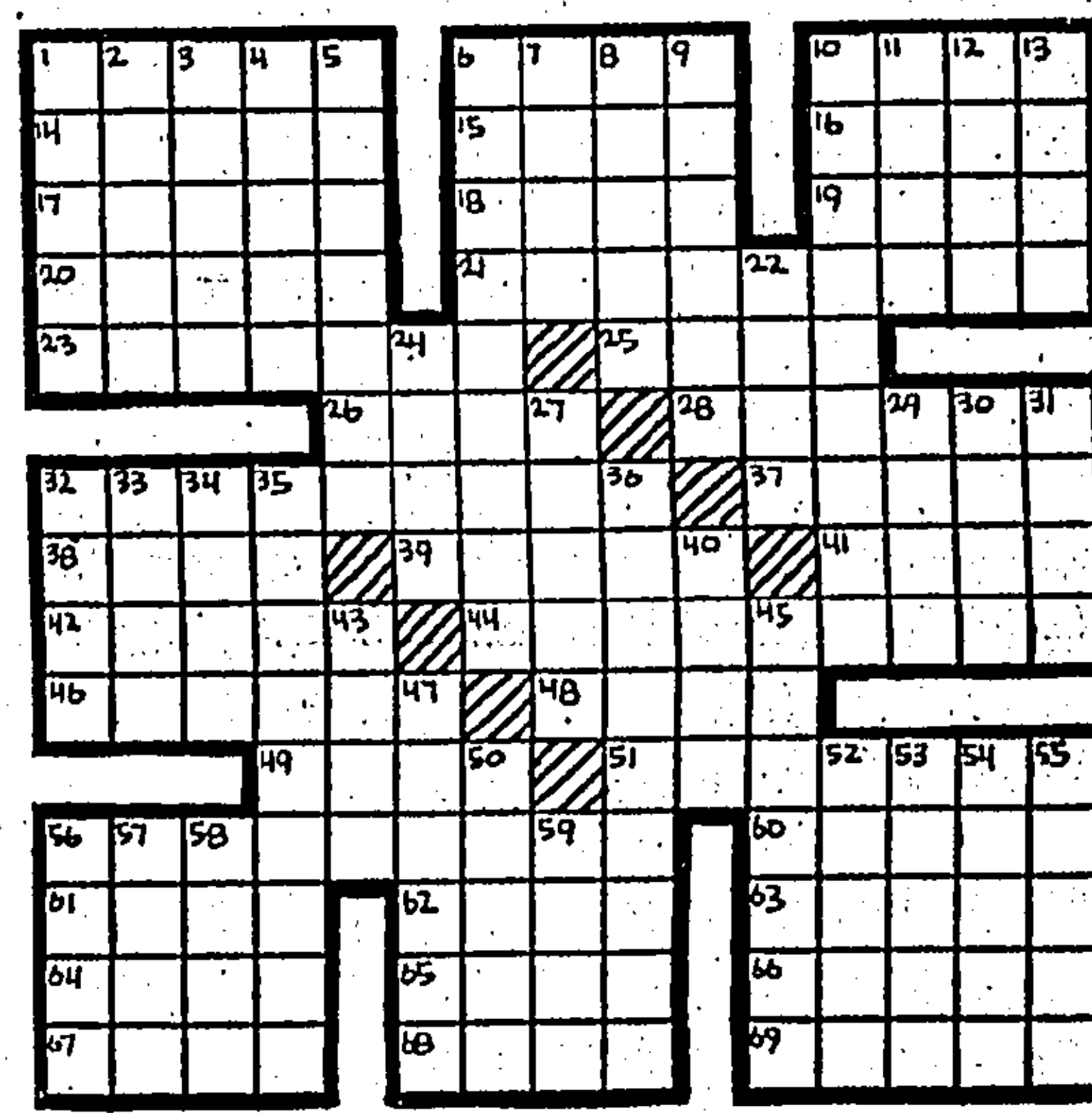
The recognition granted Dayang Dayang by the North Borneo Government is connected with certain properties owned by the late Sultan Kiram, which that Government leases. Dayang Dayang receives 12,000 North Borneo dollars annually as lease money.

During his recent trip to Mindanao, High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre took interest in the lease-treaty executed between the British North Borneo Government and Sultan Kiram. He recently said he was

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

- ACROSS
- Violent weather disturbance
 - He off
 - Leading light
 - Twisted
 - Gasless language
 - Ammonia compounds
 - Shares
 - Executive
 - Disapproval
 - Place with stone slab
 - Unusual bird-like sounds
 - Exercise chief
 - Winding spool
 - Place of worship
 - Know very much
 - Ballistic constructor
 - More active
 - Piece of money
 - Withers
 - In vicinity of
 - Separate
 - Field in respect
 - Facing sword
 - Ridge of coral near surface of sea
 - Left out
 - Materialising for
 - Belonging to you
 - Performers
 - Foodstuffs
 - Characteristics of mankind
- DOWN
- Sleep slope
 - Part of automobile distributor
 - Green fruit
 - Is carried
 - Large dog
 - Condemned to punishment
 - Man who was vocal in full activity
 - Remember
 - State positively
 - Tiny insect
 - Walk slowly
 - Pipe connections
 - Related word
 - Wield
 - Mental image
 - Residue of steel smelting
 - at this place
 - Measure of area
 - Rude
 - Shades
 - Excite attention of
 - Appear to be
 - Prophes
 - Not either
 - Deportation even on clothing
 - Case for sheep
 - Most northern land
 - of ancient peoples
 - Records speed of
 - Put into effect
 - Pale small derivation in
 - Border
 - Island of Inner
 - Habrids, Argyllshire
 - Darling
 - Magis stick



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10 " " 1 Incendiary Bomb
25 " " 1 Complete Set of Spark Plugs

50 " " 1 Small High Explosive Bomb
100 " " 1 Large High Explosive Bomb

250 " " 1 Bomb Rack
500 " " 1 Stick of Bombs
1,000 " " A Bron Gun
5,000 " " Bombs & Petrol for a Visit to Berlin

10,000 " " 1 Day's Upkeep of a Squadron of Fighters

100,000 " " 1 Spitfire or Hurricane
500,000 " " 1 Flying Fortress
1,000,000 " " 2 Coastal Motor Boats
7,000,000 " " 1 Destroyer
40,000,000 " " 1 10,000 Ton Cruiser
160,000,000 " " 1 35,000 Ton Battleship

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1940.
Wyndham St., Hongkong
Telephone: 26815

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BEGINNING OF THE END?

THE war in Europe and international interest in the American Presidential elections have succeeded in overshadowing the importance of the remarkable situation which has developed during the past month in China. The Japanese are on the retreat in and from a country which they believed could be conquered so easily that they refused to take seriously the opposition until twelve months ago.

It may be premature to write down the wholesale withdrawals of Japanese troops from Kwangsi and other parts of South China as a military reverse; possibly the movement has some ulterior motive, such as the use of these forces for striking at a new point. But the moral (and so far as the Japanese public are concerned, demoralising) effect cannot be overestimated; almost overnight the whole of the Kwangsi province has reverted to the Chinese. And the implication is that this dramatic exodus is a blunt confession of the abandonment of the promised movement against Yunnan and the southwestern provinces.

The Japanese military chiefs have pleaded that the withdrawals are voluntary, but the plea loses effect when viewed in the light of reports of hard fighting on many Kwangsi fronts; more likely is it that the reorganised, well-equipped Chinese troops are proving too much of a match for the invaders, whose lines of communication wherever they have established a fighting front in China have always been highly vulnerable.

The debacle of the Japanese around Ichang is certainly no voluntary withdrawal; the story there is that spirited, carefully trained Chinese troops are whipping the tired and jaded Japanese forces in open battle. Two years of nerve-racking, wearying guerrilla warfare cannot but have left its mark on the invaders, who, often short of supplies, have constantly been harassed by fresh, well-fed troops, who have also enjoyed the assistance of a ceaseless Fifth Column among the Chinese peasants.

There is evidence that the once exultant Japanese forces are now fighting half-heartedly, as though for a lost cause, when the Japanese defeat is inevitable.

The Pope can Do It!

By the Rev. W. ROWLAND JONES
VICAR OF DENTON, Manchester.

He is a brave and daring man, caring nothing for personal risk. I shall never forget meeting him. It was far easier than meeting an English Bishop.

We stood—men, women and children of every nation—and the Pontiff, clothed simply in white, passed between us with a word and a touch.

Then he spoke, and the crowd pressed around him. It was all so homely and natural. I could picture a street in Jerusalem with the Master passing to and fro, or the Sea of Galilee, with the crowds thronging.

What an opportunity this man—the greatest of our religious Leaders—possesses! There are seven hundred million Christians in the world, and half of them are Roman Catholics, under the leadership of this one man.

Two qualities mark out the Roman Catholic religion from all others. It adherents give unquestioned loyalty to the Pope. They also value so much the privileges of their religion that they would sacrifice everything else rather than be cut off from them.

These two characteristics of the Roman Catholic religion put unimagined power into the hands of one man—Pope Pius XII. No other religious Leader in the world has anything like such power.

Moreover, the leaders of Roman Catholicism have definitely stated that members of their faith can have only one side in this conflict, and that is the side of Great Britain and her Allies.

Hilaire Belloc, in a pamphlet entitled "The Catholic and the war," asked what should be the attitude of the Catholic towards the war, quite apart from his national allegiance.

A Great Opportunity

By the side of the Pope I am a pigmy—in intellect, in experience, in ability. I am not of his Church, but I gladly pay him this tribute:

He is a great man, and a humble follower of his Master. Although he is forced to live in the Vatican, his private apartments are simple and his habits frugal to a degree.

Although ascetic in appearance, he does not live remote from the world. He is a profound student of the world, of its literature, ancient and modern, of its science, its inventions, its discoveries.

To Destroy Outrage

In closely reasoned phrase he argues the matter out on moral grounds, and comes emphatically to one conclusion.

"We are fighting this war," he says, "not only to chastise and break Germany's contempt for honour, but also to destroy an outrage upon our common and European civilisation."

"To a Catholic, possessed of a clear and universal code, moral and social, to a Catholic specially respectful

NEGRO RALLIED COLONY BEHIND DE GAULLE

By VICTOR SCHIFF,
Former "Daily Herald" Paris Correspondent

Chief part in rallying part of the French Empire to the cause of General de Gaulle's Free Frenchmen, has been taken by a Negro.

He is M. Eboue, Governor of Chad Colony, in French Equatorial Africa, and the first Negro to attain the rank of Governor in the French colonial service.

M. Eboue, acting jointly with the Chad military commandant, Colonel Marchand, issued the proclamation of solidarity with General de Gaulle.

Thirty years ago I played in the same Rugby team at the Sporting Club Universitaire de France, in Paris, with two or three coloured students.

One, a pupil of the French High School for Colonial Administration, was Eboue.

For more than a quarter of a century I completely lost touch with him.

Then, one day, I saw his name in a list of colonial promotions. I asked the former Socialist Colonial Minister, M. Marius Moutet, about him.

"Yes, it is the former Paris Rugby player," M. Moutet told me.

"My attention was first drawn to him by an English friend, a former governor of a British colony, who told me that when touring through French African possessions he had met an extremely clever and distinguished colonial administrator who was a Negro."

Repercussions
"It was so impressed by his intelligence that I promoted him to the rank of a Governor in the West Indies, a decision which

of human reason in the application of that code, his duty is clear."

What then, would I do, if I were Pope? I would issue an order, and enforce it with all my authority, as well as with all the discipline available in the Church of which I was Head, and the terms of that order would be as follows:

Since it is clear that justice and right in this struggle are on one side; since it is clear that the Dictator countries have violated the fundamental principles of Christ and of His Church.

"I bid every Catholic in those offending countries to cease to fight and to cease to assist in any way the immoral objects of the pagan Leaders of those countries; and moreover I declare that failure to obey this Papal command shall result in immediate excommunication; I call upon my Bishops and clergy in all countries rigidly to enforce this excommunication."

What would be the effect? I am convinced that Catholics would obey it. In a week the power of Mussolini would be broken, and in less than a month at most the war would be finished.

Catholics would choose between their tyrants and their Pope, between their nation and their Church.

I do not doubt how that choice would go. If the impossible happened and Catholics in enemy countries denied their Faith and chose their nation, it would be Calvary for the Catholic Church—but it would awaken in an unimaginable Resurrection.

Why is it that the Sovereign Pontiff does not take such action? He has himself spoken in words just as clear as those of Hilaire Belloc. What holds him back?

Is it fear? I cannot believe it of such a man. Is it expediency? Caiaphas for expediency crucified Christ, but I cannot believe that the Bishop who dared to face Kaiser Wilhelm would quail before Adolf Hitler.

There can be only one reason. The College of Cardinals—which is the House of Commons of which the Pope is Prime Minister—is composed of seventy Bishops and Priests. Of that number, thirty-one are Italians. Only one is English.

"If I Were Pope"

Can it be that this vast Church which uses the magnificent word Catholic (it means Universal) is not universal at all, but Italian? Can it be that this vast Church which claims to be above all the nations is only the expression of one nationality?

Can it be that there is one loyalty for the Catholic in England, and another for the Catholic in Italy and Germany?

I leave Catholics to answer these questions. As for me, I know what I would do if I were Pope. I know, too, what Peter would do. Above everything else, I know what Peter's Lord and Master would do.

NEW WEAPONS AT SEA

by "Taffrail"
(The Famous British Naval Writer)

While warfare at sea has greatly changed with the gradual march of science, it is the fact that no weapon yet invented has not eventually been met by its antidote. Yet with the advent of each new weapon, its enthusiastic supporters have not failed to predict the complete obsolescence of this or that.

Years ago, when rifled guns firing explosive shells were first invented, many people visualised the disappearance of battleships. What happened was that the design of battleships changed, the wooden sailing vessels giving way to armoured ships of iron and steel propelled by steam. The introduction of moored mines and torpedoes, and, more recently, of submarines and aircraft, were also predicted by their supporters to have rung the death-knell of large surface vessels. The truth, of course, is that the design of all classes of warships have changed to meet each new menace to their existence.

In the war of 1914-18, in the fighting on land, the use of tanks, gas and sundry other weapons introduced new methods of warfare. For a few weeks or months their users reaped the advantage of surprise. But the advantage was temporary. When once their secrets became known both tanks and gas were taken into use by the other side and the necessary antidotes were invented.

It is the same with "fifth column" activities and parachutists in this war. Britain having learnt lessons from Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France, has already taken the necessary precautions to resist a form of warfare which was fully visualised years ago.

Magnetic mines are no novelty. They were in existence in 1918. When they were first laid in this war, however, Britain was caught rather unprepared. It took some time to evolve the new methods of sweeping, and the "de-gaussing" belts or girdles with which ships are now fitted for the purpose of neutralising their magnetism and rendering them immune. But now that these antidotes have been invented, magnetic mines have lost much of their terror.

Submarines have been the bane of much of their policy against merchantmen by running British trade in convoys protected by escort vessels provided with the detecting devices known as Asdics, and depth-charges for attacking the submarines when located.

The fast German motor-torpedo boats known as "E" boats, the lineal descendants of the coastal motor-boats of the last war, are best countered by destroyers. Essentially fine weather craft, they possess a nuisance value, little more.

Nor has air power in this war shown itself to have any decisive effects upon the movement of fleets, squadrons, convoys and ships operating within easy striking distance of German aerodromes. It is true that losses have been inflicted, as they have also by submarines and mines, and that ships lying in harbour may be liable to attack. But it is not true to say that aircraft have prevented the British fleet from carrying on its normal functions. As is well-known, the chief task of the Royal Navy is to guarantee the continuance of the overseas trade which brings in the food, the raw materials and munitions upon which the welfare of the British nation and the prosecution of the war depend. This can only be done by destroying or immobilising the naval forces which threaten British trade.

While Germany and Italy are blockaded, with no merchantmen abroad in the wide oceans, British merchant ships continue to run their normal functions. It is true that neither the German fleet, nor German submarines, mines and aircraft, nor any new weapon, have prevented the full use of British Sea Power.

FULL REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Churchill Looks Confidently To Smashing U-Boat Campaign

Unrevealed Plans For Aiding Greece

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill would only lift a corner of the veil shrouding Britain's aid to Greece when he made a statement to-day in the House of Commons.

"There is only one thing we can do—we will do our best," he declared amidst cheers.

He revealed, however, that naval and air bases had already been established in Crete and that "other forces are in movement with the desire to help the Greeks to the utmost of our capacity."

When he said that Britain would do her best, Mr. Churchill asked that this decision and declaration be generously interpreted.

At the inception of his speech, Mr. Churchill referred to Hitler's declaration on September 4 that he would wipe out Britain's cities. However, Mr. Churchill added, "the cities of Britain are still standing (Cheers). They are quite distinctive objects in the landscape and our people are going about their tasks with the utmost vigour."

"Fourteen thousand civilians have been killed and 20,000 seriously wounded—nearly four-fifths of them in London. As against this, scarcely 300 soldiers have been killed and 500 wounded."

"A great deal of house property has been destroyed or damaged, but nothing that cannot be covered by our insurance scheme. Very little damage has been done to munitions and aircraft production, though a certain amount of them has been lost through frequent air raid warnings."

"None of the services upon which the life of our great cities depends—water, fuel, electricity, gas, sewerage—has broken down. Shelters are being multiplied and improved, and preparations on an extensive scale are in progress for mitigating the inevitable severities of winter for those who are using the shelters."

Malice of Nazis
"There is no doubt that the malice and power of the enemy and his bombing force have been employed against us."

Mr. Churchill intimated that during the last month Britain's flotilla strength had been at its lowest point. The threat of invasion had to be met. Great forces were maintained in the Mediterranean and as escorts for the protection of innumerable convoys. This had imposed upon the Navy a gigantic task.

"However," he added brightly, "this period of stringency is perhaps past. Fifty American destroyers are rapidly coming into service just when they are most needed and the main flow of new construction started at the outbreak of war is now coming along."

"In spite of serious losses, we have still very nearly as much shipping tonnage as we had at the outbreak of war and a great deal of neutral tonnage which used to trade freely with us is now under our control."

U-Boats Sunk
"Moreover, our U-boat hunting is still having its success. Two more German U-boats have been sunk in the last two or three days on the western approaches, one of them the U-boat which sunk the Empress of Britain (Cheers). We have a number of their crews who have been saved as prisoners of war."

Declaring that he had no doubt that British shipping was able to carry all vital supplies of food and munitions which Britain would require, Mr. Churchill declared that in the next year Britain would have to expect still heavier U-boat attacks. "We are making immense preparations to meet it," he said with emphasis.

"We have to look a long way ahead in this sphere of war. We have to think of the years 1943 and 1944, and the tonnage programme we shall be able to move across the oceans then, if the enemy do not surrender or collapse meanwhile."

We Shall Win
"Having dwelt upon this sea communications aspect rather openly and bluntly, I should not like to leave it without an assurance that I personally have no doubt whatever that we shall make our way through all right." (Cheers.)

Turning to the Army which, he declared, was large and now highly mobile, Mr. Churchill declared that the fact that an invasion of Britain had not been attempted constituted in itself one of the historic victories of the British Isles and a monumental milestone on Britain's march forward.

Britain, said Mr. Churchill, was engaged in forming and training a very strong army and the like was being done in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

Battle of Britain
Referring to air battles over Britain, the Prime Minister recalled that two months ago he hazarded a statement that British pilots would destroy three enemy machines to one, and six pilots to one, and added:

"So far, it seems I was almost exactly right about machines, taking the whole period, and I was very nearly right about pilots; but of course if you count the whole crew of large enemy bombers which have been brought down—all highly trained personnel—then it would be more like ten to one—so I somewhat underestimated, from that point of view, the results which have been achieved."

"Obviously this process, combined with our rapidly increasing production and production in the Empire and in the United States of aircraft and airmen, is much the quickest road to our reaching that parity in the air which has always been considered the minimum for our safety, and thereafter reaching that superiority in the air which is the indispensable precursor of victory." (Cheers.)

British Spirit
The Prime Minister added, amidst further cheers, "Surveying the whole scene alike in its splendour and its devastation, I see no reason to regret that Hitler has tried to break the British spirit by blind bombing of our cities and our countryside."

More serious than air-raiding, went on Mr. Churchill, had been the "recent recrudescence of U-boat sinking in the Atlantic approaches to our island. The fact that we cannot use the south and west coast of Ireland to base our flotillas and aircraft and thus protect trade by which Ireland, as well as Britain, lives—without such an army forged, tempered and sharpened, and the seapower which gave it so wide a choice of action, this war might be needlessly prolonged and might even be driven towards a disastrous stalemate."

Troops For Egypt
"During all this menace of invasion, so near and so deadly, Britain had never failed to reinforce her armies in Egypt almost to the limit of her shipping capacity not only with men but with precious weapons. Scores of thousands of troops had left this island month after month or had been drawn from other parts of the Empire for the Middle East."

Mr. Churchill declared that he could assure the House that the balance of forces on the frontiers of Egypt and in the Sudan was far less unfavourable than it was at the time of the French collapse (Cheers). He added: "The power of the British Fleet in the Eastern Mediter-

HALIFAX APPEAL TO PETAIN

Turkey and Egypt are Loyal

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Sympathetic understanding of Marshal Petain's difficulties was expressed by the Foreign Minister, Lord Halifax, in a speech on the current diplomatic situation before the House of Lords.

Lord Halifax declared, however, that whatever Marshal Petain may hope to gain for France by entering the path of co-operation with Germany, we cannot believe that a government headed by a man of honour like him would commit France to a course which would be a stab in the back of her former ally.

reanean goes a long way to restore the situation created by the collapse of France and is a great guarantee to our friends and allies in Turkey of the unweakening power of Britain on the sea."

"Therefore, whether you look at the home front or at the Mediterranean theatre, I do not think it can be denied that we are far better off than anyone would have ventured to predict four or five months ago (Cheers)."

Cold-Blooded Italian
"Now a new call has suddenly been made upon us. The Italian Dictator, perhaps embarrassed by the somewhat florid flirtations of Laval with the German conqueror, or perhaps playing his part in some new predatory design, has in his customary cold-blooded way fallen upon the small but immortal Greek nation."

Without the slightest provocation, he has now proceeded even to parley, Mussolini has invaded Greece, or has tried to do so, and his aircraft have murdered an increasing number of Greek civilians, women and children, in Salonika and in other open Greek towns."

"The Greek King, his Government and the Greek people have resolved to fight for life and honour (Cheers). We have most carefully abstained from any action likely to draw upon the Greeks the enmity of the criminal Dictators. For their part the Greeks have maintained strict neutrality."

Will Do Our Best
"I have already been at some pains to set forth the very serious preoccupations that dominate us both at home and in the Middle East. In the circumstances there is only one thing we can do—we will do our best (Cheers)."

"We have already established naval and air bases in Crete (Renewed cheers) which will enable us sensibly to extend the activities and radius of the Navy and Air Force."

"We have begun bombing attacks upon military objectives in Italian cities and bases in south Italy (Loud and prolonged cheers). That will continue on an evergrowing scale (Renewed Cheers)."

Other Help Coming
"I should like to say that other forces are in movement with the desire and design to help Greece to the utmost of our capacity. Having regard to our other obligations I hope I shall not be asked to give any definite account of such measures as we are able to take."

If I were to set them high, I might raise false hopes; if I set them low I might cause undue despondency and alarm; if I stated exactly what they were that would be exactly what the enemy would like to hear. We will do our best. That is all I can say. "To that decision and declaration generously interpreted I hope with confidence to receive the approval of the House (Cheers)."

Axis Pressing Japan To Make Peace, Report

Chungking Denies Rumours

CHUNGKING, Nov. 6 (Reuter).—Well-informed Chinese sources flatly deny widespread rumours regarding the alleged possibility of an early, peaceful settlement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

These rumours, which are described as completely without foundation, allege that Germany is exerting pressure on Japan and China to this end.

Germany is asking Japan to withdraw troops from South China as well as the Yangtze Valley in order to pave the way for the peace negotiations and to enable China to join the Axis so that China and Japan may participate in the war against Britain in the Far East.

the night but in the Midlands and eastern and southern Scotland the main attacks ceased shortly after midnight. Bombs were dropped at many points but the official communique states that the damage was not heavy and casualties were small.

Heavy Weekly Toll
LONDON, Nov. 6 (Reuter).—During the week ending midnight November 2, it is confirmed that German aircraft losses in battles over Britain totalled 87, of which at least 13 were shot down during darkness. In the same period, British losses were 27 aircraft and 11 pilots.

Detailed figures were: October 27.—German, 13; British, 8. October 28.—German, 7; British, 11. October 29.—German, 32; British, 7. October 30.—German, 8; British, 5. October 31.—German, 11; British, 11. November 1.—German, 10; British, 7. November 2.—German, 10; British, 11.

Heavy Night Raid
LONDON, Nov. 6 (Reuter).—German air attacks on Britain were resumed shortly after darkness last night. They were fairly widespread and were on a fairly heavy scale. London's alert lasted throughout

S. Africans Again Raid Abyssinia

NAIROBI, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Neghelli (Abyssinia) was attacked for the eighth time by South African Air Force bombers and direct hits were scored on the target area.

This was in addition to extensive reconnaissances over Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland, states the communique, which describes South African Air Force aircraft as "again busy on November 3 and 4."

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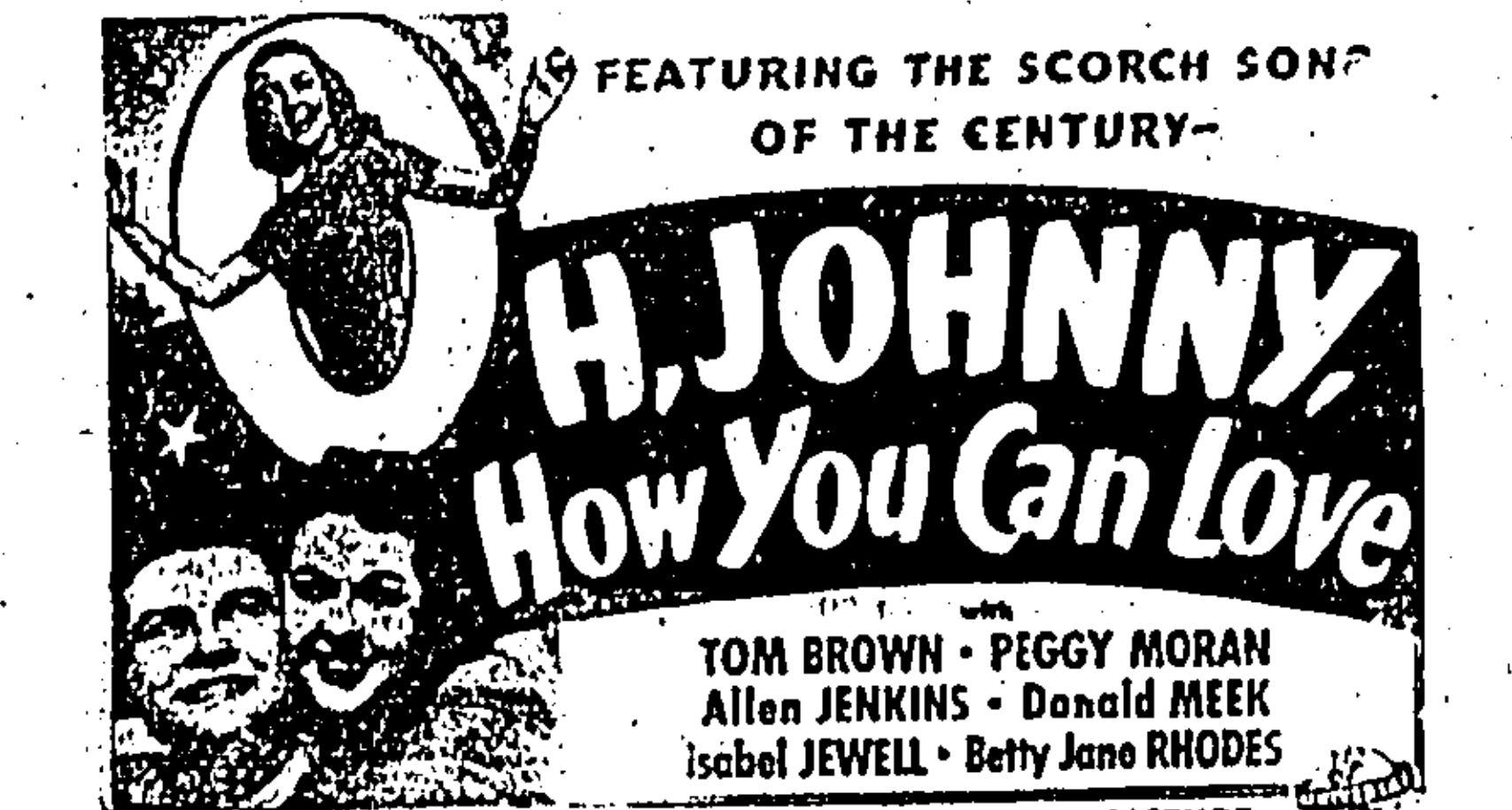


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— FROM PAGE ONE —

Slav frontier. Many Italian soldiers were captured and they complain of have been "betrayed by the Albanians."

Greek Success
ATHENS, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—The claim that detachments have attacked and occupied a new height in Albanian territory is made in the official Greek communiqué. At various points the Greeks have made prisoners and have captured mortars, machineguns and other weapons.

Biklishta Captured
LONDON, Nov. 5 (UP).—According to news from the Yugo-Slav-Greek frontier the important village of Biklishta has been captured by the Greeks together with a large amount of military supplies, including tanks. This announcement was made by the Turkish radio at Ankara to-day.

Surrounding Koritza
ATHENS, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—With bayonet and hand grenade, Evzones (Greek troops) are reported to be rushing the Italian defences ringing Koritza.

The fall of Koritza would not only upset Italy's strategic plans but would bound to have an important effect on the morale of Albanians already restless under the Italian yoke. At the other end of the front, Greek bombers have successfully attacked Argyrocastro, the base which feeds Italy's drive into the coastal area of Epirus.

Encirclement of a considerable Italian force operating on the central front is said to be proceeding in accordance with plan.

All Gains Held
Elsewhere it is understood that all recent Greek gains have been held. Particularly good work has been done by Greek soldiers in rushing light guns over steep mountain country, which forms the background of this "David and Goliath" war.

The Italians have frequently been taken by surprise as a result of the rapidity of manoeuvre achieved by these units.

It is announced that not a single military objective has been hit during Italian air raids on Greece since the start of the war.

King George on Tuesday visited the damaged area in Piraeus, the port of Athens, which was heavily bombed in the morning when Athens had its longest alert of the war.

Sober Judgment
Foreign observers in Athens have been deeply impressed by the sober caution of Greek official communications, which, if anything, err on the side of moderation.

The Greek authorities are extremely anxious to avoid creating any feeling of over-confidence and being correspondingly hurt by any suggestion of any temptation to exaggerate Greek successes which can speak for themselves.

Italians Make Second Raid On Yugo-Slavia

— FROM PAGE ONE —

phoned that the planes which bombed Bitol bore Greek markings.

Where Bombs Fell
BITOLJ, Nov. 5 (UP).—In the first bombing, 12 bombs fell near the railway, four on the aerodrome, two on centre of the town. Two failed to explode and another fell 20 yards from a hotel.

Yugo-Slavia To Act
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BELGRADE, Nov. 5 (UP).—It has been officially announced that severe military measures are being taken to prevent a repetition of such occurrences as the bombing of Bitolj, in which nine people were killed and 21 wounded. An expert commission has been appointed to ascertain the nationality of the bombers, after which the Government will take appropriate measures.

Belgrade Warning
BELGRADE, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—"The most severe measures have been taken at once to oppose, by all means of armed force, any further attempts at violation of our frontier and attacks against our territory," declares an official communiqué issued here last night with regard to the bombing of Monastir.

The communiqué states that ten foreign planes dropped 21 bombs on the town. When the bombs exploded, nine persons were killed, 21 wounded and serious damage was caused.

The communiqué adds: "Expert commissions have been sent to establish by investigation on the spot the origin of the planes. We will make appropriate representations."

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday says: Business was restricted to a few stocks at slightly improved rates and closed with further enquiries.

Buyers	
Union Ins.	\$387½
Providents	\$4.40
Hotels	\$3.10
Lands	\$30.30
Trams	\$15.75
Yau-mat	\$22.25
Electricity (old)	\$33.75
Electricity (new)	\$30.50
Telephones (old)	\$23
Ropes	\$6.10
Watsons	\$0
Sellers	
Yau-mat	\$22.75
Ropes	\$6.25
Sales	
Lands	\$30.75
Trams	\$15.90
Telephones (old)	\$23.75
Cement	\$16



GUARDS BAGGAGE—This lot wonders what devastation of homes is all about, as she sits amid family luggage. She's awaiting evacuation from dockland district of Southern England during Nazi bombing.

ITALY MAKES BEST OF SITUATION IN TANGIER

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Italian approval of the Spanish Commander's action in taking full control of the International Zone at Tangier is expressed by the official Italian news agency.

"As a Mediterranean Power which participated in the Tangier Statute, Italy has followed the course of events in Tangier with sentiments of friendship towards Spain," says the Italian agency.

"Roman circles," it adds, affirm that the measures taken by Spain are to "counter-act French and especially British manoeuvres."

BEAVERBROOK'S "THANK YOU"
The following cable addressed to the "South China Morning Post War Fund" was received from Lord Beaverbrook to-day:

"By their further contribution towards the cost of aircraft, the donors to the 'South China Morning Post' and 'The Hongkong Telegraph' War Fund bring inspiration not only to our airmen, but to all the people of Britain."

In the hour of crisis they render noble assistance in the task of striking down the assassins of the Luftwaffe, and in sending them this expression of my deep gratitude I assure them that their share in the final victory will be a proud one—Beaverbrook."

Nazi Balloon Potters Are Ace Fliers
Orange-Nosed Messerschmitts came out of the sun and haze twice recently at Dover to attack barrage balloons here. It is becoming almost a daily spectacle.

A number of balloons have been shot down, so have four or five of the attacking planes, so that the balance remains on our side.

A fighter, at £5,000, is worth more than a dozen balloons, apart from the value of a trained pilot.

"We Put 'Em Up"
Most of the pilots in the "balloon potting squad" seemed to be crack men.

Their daring wins admiration, even from the balloon men who have to run out and struggle with thousands of feet of twisted wire and burned fabric before a new balloon can be run up.

"You knock 'em down, we put 'em up," is the motto of the balloon barrage men, chalked on the side of their service lorry.

The full barrage was up in the sky a few hours after three Messerschmitts had been brought down while destroying a few balloons.

H. H. Kung Takes Extra Post
Auxiliary Capital Plans
CHUNGKING, Nov. 5 (Central News).—The Executive Yuan yesterday appointed Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, to be concurrently Chairman of the Auxiliary Capital Reconstruction Planning Committee, and Mr. Chow Chung-yueh, Minister of Interior, and Mr. Yang Shu-kan, reserve member of the Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, to be concurrently Vice-Chairmen.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 5 (Central News).—Mr. Hung Lan-yu and Mr. Huang Pei-lu were appointed respectively Political and Administrative Vice-Ministers of Social Welfare by the Executive Yuan yesterday.

LATE NEWS

— FROM PAGE ONE —

"He registered as the 222nd person in the district to vote and his mother followed him in order."

6.30 p.m. Unofficial Returns
NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—Unofficial returns from states at 6.30 p.m. gave Roosevelt 32,101; Willkie, 26,557.

8.15 p.m. Figures
A "Reuter" message from New York says that at 8.15 p.m. last night Roosevelt was leading in 18 States with 187 votes and Willkie was leading in 12 States by 141 votes.

Lewis Votes By Mail
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP).—Mr. John Lewis' office announced that he had voted by absentee ballot which was mailed several days ago to Springfield, Illinois. His daughter Kathryn said: "It is a safe bet that you can guess who he voted for."

It was earlier revealed that Mr. Lewis was unable to vote in the home precinct at Alexandria, Va., because he had not registered within the required one month prior to the elections, although he had paid poll tax.

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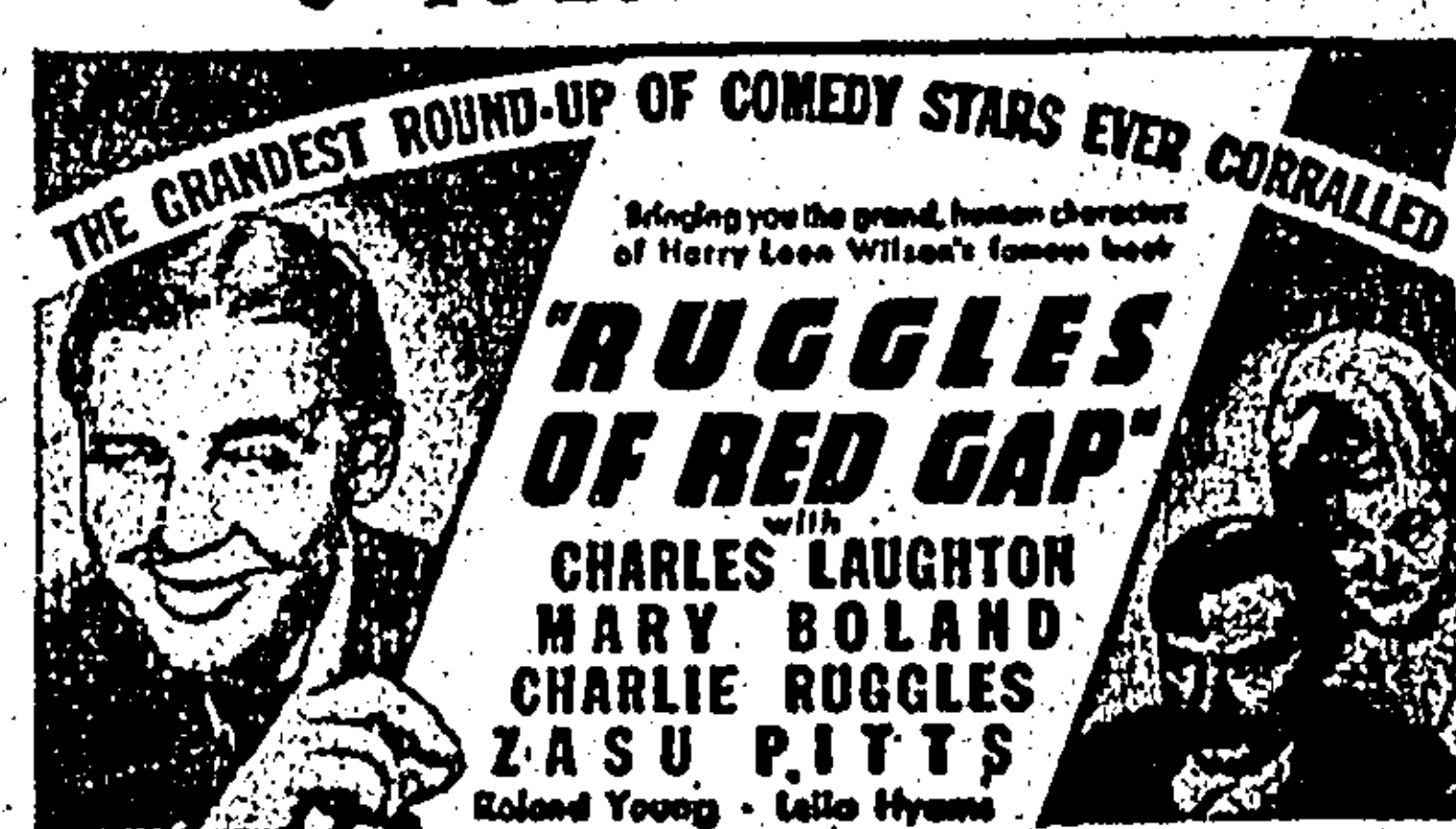
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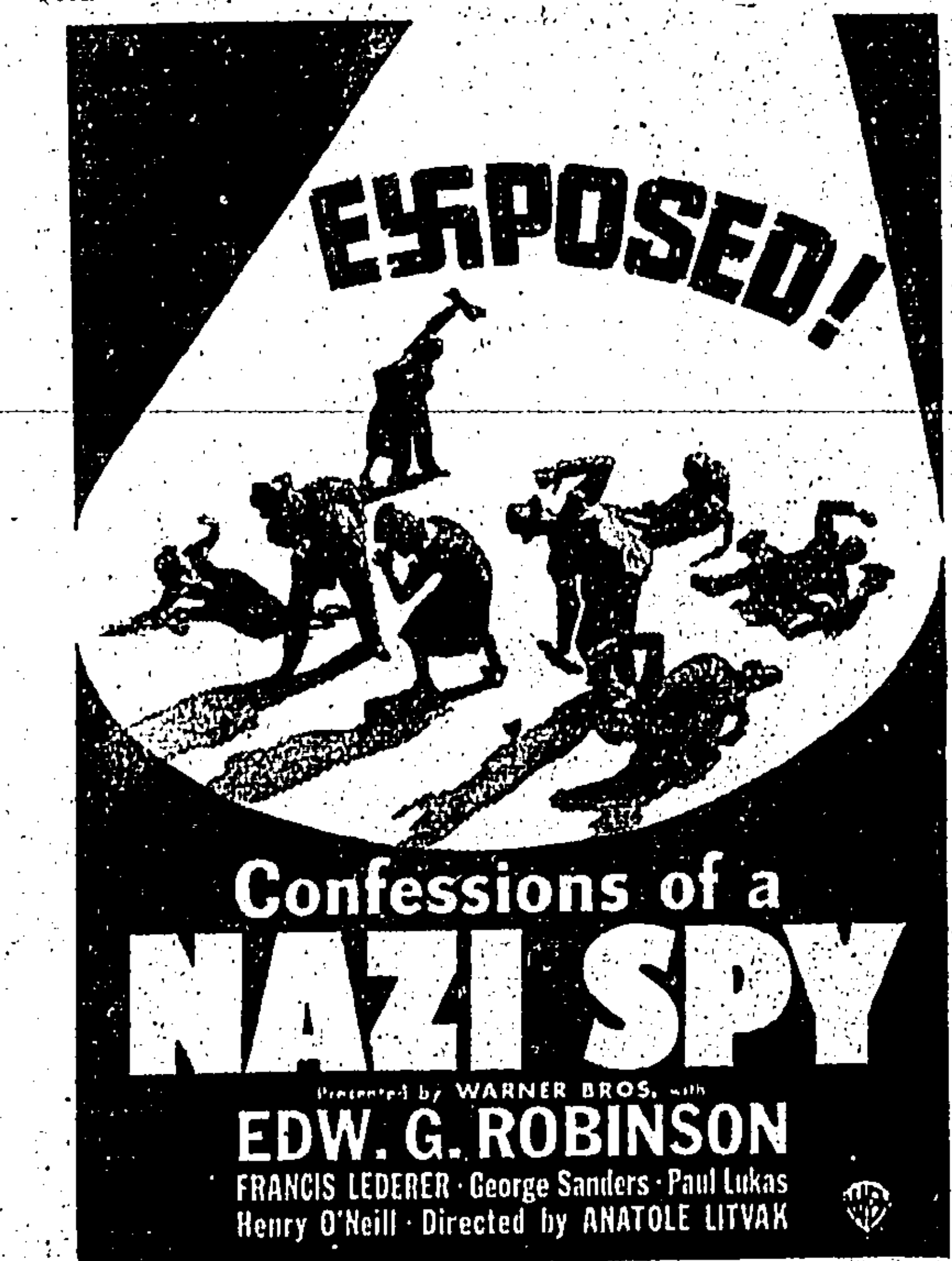
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"Dud" Was A Delay
Action Bomb

London, Sept. 11.
Many stories are told in war-time, and one I hear is told by an R.A.F. officer who, after hours of duty in blitzkrieg, experienced his most terrifying moment in a London street.

Feeling a civilian in the half-light he noticed the man, humming happily, nonchalantly swinging in his hand what might have been a large billy-can. But to an expert it resembled nothing so harmless.

The officer asked if he might examine the trophy, said it was a dud

GIFTS OF FOOD

The Ministry of Food has decided that bona fide unsolicited gifts, whether they include rationed foods or not, may now be received from abroad by parcel post, provided they are addressed to individuals. No permit or licence is required, but the parcels should be marked as gifts.

bomb he was taking home to his wife. With unsteady hands for the first time since the officer had joined the service he gently took from the man the souvenir and, walking carefully, handed over the unexploded delayed action bomb to the appropriate department.

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Special to the "Telegraph"

ture by the Greeks of the village of Zinjaj, Waere on Lake Chird, according to information from the Yugye

Greek Planes Help

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—The Royal Air Force again attacked invasion ports and occupied France but

Special to the "Telegraph"

ROOSEVELT CALMLY AWAITS RESULTS

Like thousands of others, President Roosevelt took a bet on the election. He participated in a pool in which his secretaries and newspapermen contributed one dollar each. The entrants predicted the electoral votes and also combinations of the electoral and popular votes in the various groups of States. The President's prediction was sealed and dropped in with the rest. They will not be opened until after the vote has been officially counted.

MR. WILLKIE STAYS IN NEW YORK

Early yesterday evening 7,000 people began to congregate in the hotel ballroom where charts and loud speakers had been installed for the election results, but Mr. Willkie decided to spend his time in his suite on the 14th floor with several friends and political associates. His headquarters invited the 7,000 people to listen to the election returns in the ballroom.

EARLIER REPORTS

Special to the "Telegraph"

Voting at the start of the day was heavy in all areas. The weather generally was fair.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP)

The Democrats cannot lose
majority in the Senate but the

MR. WENDELL WILLKIE



Sensational Decision

By Home Government

It is pointed out that those women who have been served with notices to leave the Colony need not do so now, though they were advised to.

LATEST

Roosevelt's Victory

PORTLAND, Nov. 5 (UP).—The "Oregonian" concedes President Roosevelt's re-election.

Oregon Concedes

PORTLAND, Nov. 5 (UP).—The "Oregonian" concedes President Roosevelt's re-election.

However, it has been decided not to lift existing restrictions on women wishing to enter the Colony who have already been evacuated.

Text Of Communique

The text of the official communique follows:

Instructions have to-day been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has been kept fully informed of the situation, that the compulsory evacuation of the comparatively few women and

comparatively few women and children still in the Colony and no already exempted is not to be enforced. Those women who have been served with a notice to leave in a ship sailing for Australia at the

end of this week will accordingly not be forced to go but any who choose to avail themselves of this opportunity will come under the existing scheme.

The Secretary of State asked
any women with children should be
very strongly urged to leave the
Colony, even though the compulsory
powers are not at present to be
exercised.

Warning About Future
It must be emphasised, that should the situation further deteriorate no facilities to leave the Colony can be guaranteed and those not willing to avail themselves of facilities now

offered will in any case have to give precedence to those temporarily exempted under the original scheme. The Secretary of State also expresses the hope that all those remaining in the Colony should feel it

At the same time the Secretary of State does not consider that the international situation at present warrants

the return of those who have already been evacuated and the existing restriction on women wishing to enter the Colony will not be removed.

Notice To Evacuees

In view of the above announcement all those women who were booked to travel to Australia by ship leaving at the end of this week are expressly asked to call at the office.

TURN to Back Page, Column 3

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
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POSITIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as office assistant, book-keeper, stock clerk or salesman, by well educated Chinese. Please accept moderate salary until ability proved. Please reply Box 591, "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES for gold articles, diamonds, and all kinds of jewels. Apply Universal Gold Refining Co., National Bank Building, 3rd floor, Room 305.

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TO LET—For immediate occupation owing to evacuation, modern two-story residence in own grounds with large lawn and kitchen garden. Furnished, or would let unfurnished if desired. Motor road to path and within five minutes walk of Barker Road Tram Station. Applications to inspect and offers to T. A. Martin & Co.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2 3/4
Demand London	1/2 3/4
T.T. Shanghai	3/70
T.T. Singapore	5/34
T.T. Japan	8 1/2
T.T. India	8 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	2 1/2
T.T. Manila	45 1/2
T.T. Batavia	42 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	140 1/2
T.T. Saigon	90 1/2
T.T. France	Nom.
T.T. Switzerland	97 1/2
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	23 1/2
4 m/s France	Nom.
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	Close

Man On Parachute Machine-Gunned

London, Sept. 11.—An East End stover describes how two German aeroplanes repeatedly machine-gunned the pilot of a Spitfire as he descended by parachute during the first raid on September 7.

He said "It was sheer cold-blooded murder."

The Spitfire was shot down in flames and the pilot baled out. As he floated down two German fighters passed and repassed him, pouring burst after burst of machine-gun fire into him. We could see him sag in his harness and then he fell on top of a barrage-balloon. The crew of a barrage-balloon in the air had hauled the balloon in and got the pilot down. He was gravely wounded, and I think he died on the way to hospital."

Italians Make Second Raid On Yugo-Slavia

Special to the "Telegraph"

BITOLJ, Nov. 5 (UP).—Italian bombers at 2.50 p.m., again raided Bitolj, dropping 100 fifty-kilo bombs, killing seven persons and wounding 30.

The bombers in to-day's raids were recognized by military experts as being Fiat BR-20. They appeared from the south and returned in the same direction. It is reported they landed at the Korca airdrome.

Town In Panic

The town was thrown into a panic by the raids as it is market day. In the second raid, bombs were dropped over the centre of town, the railway station and the nearby Yugo-Slavian division army headquarters.

Six bombs landed on an air raid shelter but only slight damage was caused. Many craters, 18 feet deep, were made around the railway station and the military barracks. The streets in the centre of the town are littered with broken glass.

Three persons were killed, 40 yards from the "United Press" headquarters in the Grand Hotel in the centre of the city. The correspondent's hotel room is full of bomb splinters. Military authorities have ordered a black-out of the city to-night.

About one half of the city's 39,000 population have evacuated. The Italian Consul here telephoned to the Italian Legation at Belgrade and asked whether they should remain in the city. He was ordered to remain as there would be no further bombings.

Italian Claim

BELGRADE, Nov. 5 (UP).—Official Italian circles here said the Italian Consul at Bitolj had telephoned that the planes which bombed Bitolj bore Greek markings.

Bitolj, Nov. 5 (UP).—In the first bombing, 12 bombs fell near the rail-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. ~~2123~~ R.
FOR SALE.

SURPLUS NAVAL FLOUR STOCKS

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal from H. M. Victualling, Kowloon, of 381 bags Flour (19,050 lbs.).

The Flour can be inspected at any time during Yard working hours and tenders should be forwarded to the Superintendent by noon, Thursday, 14th November.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Head Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 21st December, 1940, at 12 o'clock (Noon), for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the financial year ended 30th September, 1940, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS AND REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS will be closed from Monday, 25th November, 1940, to Saturday, 21st December, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NOEL BRAGA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1940.

NOTICE

A meeting of husbands and relations of evacuees will be held on Friday, November 8th at 7 p.m. at the Rose Room of the Peninsula Hotel to discuss the formation of a Committee which would consider all problems concerning evacuees and when necessary make representations to H.M. Government on their behalf.

J. L. WILSON.
F. C. CLEMO.

VIOLENT R.A.F. ATTACKS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"—DOVER, Nov. 5 (UP).—At 8 p.m., the R.A.F. launched a violent attack on the German invasion ports. Watchers along the Dover cliffs saw searchlights and the flashes of bombs which were particularly heavy in the Boulogne region.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—The death is announced of the internationally-known banker, Mr. Gates W. McGarrath.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS	
H.K. Banks	1,210 b.
H.K. Banks (H.K.)	2,070 n.
Chartered, A. & B.	2,070 n.
Mercantile, C. & E.	1,070 n.
East Asia	72 n.
INSURANCES	
Canton	175 n.
Union	307 1/2 n.
China Underwriters	1 n.
H.K. Fire	150 n.
SHIPPING	
Douglases	135 b.
Steamboats	11 n.
Indo-China P.	100 n.
Indo-China D.	80 n.
Shell (Bearers) s/-	35/-
Waterboats	0.00 n.
DOCKS ETC.	
Wharves	0.04 n.
Docks (old)	10 n.
Docks (new)	15 1/2 n.
Providents	4.45 n.
Shal Dockyards	2.24 n.
MINING	
Kallian s/-	14/-
Raub's	0.74 n.
H.K. Mines	1 1/4 cts. n.
LANDS	
Hotels	3.20 n.
Land	30 3/4 b. & n.
Land 4% Debentures	100 n.
Shal Lands Sh.	11.30 n.
Humphreys	7.10 n.
H.K. Realities	3.35 n.
Chinese Estates	100 n.
UTILITIES	
Trams	15.00 n.
Peak Trams (old)	7.40 n.
Peak Trams (new)	5.74 n.
Star Ferries	5.74 n.
Y. Ferries	2.24 n.
China Lights (old)	0.74 n.
China Lights (new)	0.40 n.
H.K. Electric (old)	3.39 1/2 n.
H.K. Electric (new)	3.39 1/2 n.
Macao Electric (old)	1.10 n.
Macao Electric (new)	1.10 n.
Sandakan Lights	1.14 n.
Telephones (old)	2.35 n.
Telephones (new)	2.55 n.
INDUSTRIALS	
Cald: Mag. (Ord.) Sh.	14.00 n.
Cald: Mag. (Pref.) Sh.	12 n.
Canton Ice	1 n.
Cements	10 n.
H.K. Ropes	6.35 n.
STORES, &	
Dairy Farms	17 1/4 n.
Watsons	0.9 n.
Lane Crawfords	7.45 n.
Sinteres	2.15 n.
Wing On (H.K.)	39 n.
Powell Ltd.	1 n.
COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Sh.	3.94 n.
Shal Cotton Sh.	1.80 n.
MISC.	
H.K. Govt. 4%	0.08 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% (1934)	95 n.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% (1940)	95 n.
Ch. Govt. 5% 1926 GSBds	35 1/2 n.
H.K. Entertainments	6.00 n.
Constructions (old)	1.60 n.
Constructions (new)	1 n.
Vibro Piling	1 n.
Martmans Inv. (Lon.) s/-	7/6
Martmans Inv. (H.K.) s/-	2/9 n.

FACTORIES INTACT

London, Oct. 15.—An American journalist who made an intensive tour of the Manchester industrial district, one of the most densely populated in the world, says that he has been unable to find a single factory that has been hit after three weeks' sporadic bombing by German night raiders. Cotton mills, steel and iron works, chemical factories and rubber plants have not lost an hour's production since the first warning, the only time they took shelter. The total damage done has been about 15 people killed and some dozen houses demolished.

HE LEARNED ABOUT

"The Women" from her! You come and learn about last-packed romances!

CARY GRANT ROSALIND RUSSELL

His Girl Friday

RALPH BELLAMY GENE LOCKHART

TO-MORROW AT THE KING'S

NAZI RAIDER SHELLING BIG BRITISH LINER

Special to the "Telegraph"

The 16,700 New Zealand Steamship Company's liner Rangitiki is being shelled by a German pocket battleship about 1,000 miles west of Ireland and 750 miles south of Iceland.

This is revealed by the Mackay Radio in New York, says a "United Press" message. The Mackay Radio intercepted a radio message from the liner, which alleged that she was being shelled by a German pocket battleship. The Rangitiki gave her position as Lat. 52.45 N., Long. 32.13 W.

In a subsequent radio message, the Rangitiki said she was being attacked by a battleship apparently of the Graf Spee class. Another report intercepted by the Mackay Radio from Portishead asserted that a German raider of the Graf Spee class was carrying out a leisurely attack on a convoy. The position was identical to that of the Rangitiki.

To Become Raiders? A Mexico City message from "United Press" says that it is reliable report that four German ships, the Orlino, Rhin, Idarwald and Phrygia, which have been at Tampico since the outbreak of the war are loading an extraordinary quantity of supplies, arousing speculation that they might make a sudden break for the sea. It is reported that the supplies are mostly foodstuffs.

Open City Bombed By Italians

CORFU STATEMENT ISSUED

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—

The fact that the town of Corfu is an open town and the island is a demilitarised island is emphasised in a cable from Athens to the Greek Legation in London.

It recalls that when Britain ceded Corfu to Greece under the Treaty of 1864, one condition was that it should be demilitarised and it has remained so ever since.

The Legation declares that the Italians on Monday bombed towns and small villages where there were no military objectives in addition to Corfu.

Reports continue to reach the Legation of the extremely high spirit of the people in the bombed areas. They state that "it has strengthened rather than weakened under the bombardment."

Nazi Promise To Bulgaria

Special to the "Telegraph"

SOFIA, Nov. 5 (UP).—Germany and Italy have promised Bulgaria a corridor to the Aegean Sea and also part of European Turkey as well as a narrow strip of Yugo-Slavia if Bulgaria supports Germany when and if Turkey enters the war and German troops are permitted to strike at Greece and Turkey through Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia, according to usually reliable quarters here.

Hamburg In Distress

Banks From Maginot Line

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—

Sleeping banks taken from the Maginot Line will be used for a new system of air raid shelters to be built in Hamburg, the most-bombed of all German towns, according to a Berlin dispatch.

Thousands of bomb-proof casemates are apparently to be provided, including separate chambers for mothers, children and smoking rooms.

Wall Street was closed.

Churchill Strikes A Warning Note Again

Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, Nov. 6 (UP).—The Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons to-day, warned against exaggerated hopes, pointing out that France as well as Britain had guaranteed Greece, "but unfortunately the Vichy Government is engaged in collaboration with Hitler's scheme of a new order in Europe."

Mr. Churchill, amid roars of approval, declared that the bombing of military objectives in southern Italy would continue on an ever growing scale; he then originally referred to "other forces in a movement designed to help to the utmost of our capacity."

Invasion Danger

He stressed the fact that the

RADIO

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An Irish Vocal Recital From the Studio

Broadcast by Z. B. W. on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.

H. K. T.

12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Half an Hour with Leslie Hutchinson, Connaught and The Mills Brothers.

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Strauss—Le Beau Danube—Ballet Music.

London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45 Dance Music by Ambrose and His Orchestra.

2.15 Close Down.

6.00 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.02 A Variety Programme.

7.00 London Relay—The News.

7.15 London Relay—Topical Talks: "Questions of the Hour."

7.30 London Relay—"Carry On!" Variety, presented by Carroll Lewis.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Studio—An Irish Recital by Father O'Mara (Baritone) with A. T. Lay at the Piano.

1. (a) The Little Red Lark (arr. Villiers Stanford); (b) Reynardine (Fragment of Ulster Ballad); (c) The Lover's Curse (Old Ballad); Father O'Mara (Baritone) with Piano.

2. Londonderry Air (arr. Percy Grainger); A. T. Lay at the Piano; 3. (a) The Foggy Dew (arr. Villiers Stanford); (b) The Willow Tree (arr. Villiers Stanford); (c) The Gairn Mother's Lullaby (arr. Herbert Hughes); Father O'Mara (Baritone) with Piano accompaniment.

8.25 Sir Hamilton Harty—An Irish Symphony—Scherzo.

Sir Hamilton Harty conducting the Halle Orchestra.

8.30 Studio—"British Dramatists" No. 4: Marlowe.

The first of a new series of talks by Father T. Ryan, S.J.

8.50 Edward German—"Henry VIII" Dances.

New Symphony Orchestra conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

9.00 London Relay—The News and News Commentaries.

9.30 London Relay—Talk: To Talk of Many Things.

9.45 Rolo da Costa at the Piano.

Waltz Time—Medley (Strauss, arr. Levy), Dancing Butterfly (Young and Petekere); True (Samuels and Whitcup); A Thousand Goodnights (Donaldson).

10.00 A Military Band Concert.

10.30 London Relay—"Splitties Over London."

A Feature Programme.

11.00 Close Down.

STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Under the influence of broadening activity, most prices on the Stock Exchange today showed an upward trend. Kaffirs especially met with considerable demand and registered numerous gains.

Glittered stocks continued to encourage good investment inquiry, oil attracted selective buying, and home rails and industrials showed marked appreciation in the final stages.

Wall Street was closed.

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The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee business, and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid, on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies and Branches.

R. A. CAMIDGE, Manager.

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D. BENSON, Manager.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.

The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82, Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd floor.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



Away with The Droops!

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ORANGE PEKOE
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\$2.00 per lb.

Specially blended to suit the local water
—the finest tea value obtainable to-day!
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MAGAZINE PAGE

In these troublous times, many people find it difficult to get the proper amount of rest that is necessary. Sleep is one of the first prerequisites to health, and this series of articles tells you how to get the maximum benefit from it. The second is entitled:

PHYSICAL TENSIONS

BY D. COMPTON-JAMES

Many people are inefficient sleepers. No matter how early or how late they retire, they invariably lie awake for one, two, or three hours. Possibly they doze off around one a.m. but if they are unlucky enough to be awakened up during the night, they have to go through the whole lengthy and wearisome process of getting off to sleep again.

If everybody could learn the trick of dropping off to sleep within a few minutes of putting their head to the pillow, the world would be a much happier and healthier place.

Inefficient sleepers usually blame mental tension, but actually most of them acquired the habit in days when they were under no great amount of mental stress. It is probable, therefore, that the chief and primary cause of their inability to get to sleep is physical tension.

Good sleepers are often unsympathetic towards poor sleepers, arguing that if they were really tired they would fall asleep without difficulty. It is a fact that in certain circumstances, people can fall asleep in most uncomfortable circumstances and against all sorts of physical tensions, but it cannot be argued from this that no notice need be taken of physical tensions.

At one period of my life I was able to sleep squatting on my heels, with a barrage booming in my ears, and with cold rain trickling down the back of my neck. I have even slept standing up. But at another period I was unable to sleep in a feather-bed without a sound to disturb the stillness of the night.

Very tired young people can sleep in almost any position, but for older people the first requisite for going to sleep is good physical relaxation. This is not a mere matter of lying down and closing the eyes. Every muscle must be relaxed, and this is by no means easy. Any physical culture expert will confirm that it is much easier to contract a muscle than it is to relax it. Sport champions often owe their prowess to the ability to relax a particular set of muscles at exactly the right moment.

The poor sleeper lies wide awake in the firm and fond belief that he is completely relaxed, when actually his body may be the home of a dozen different muscular tensions. Even so, it is still possible to go to sleep, but the task is more difficult and occupies a longer time. No sleep is ever perfectly relaxed, hence the body movements during sleep, which are automatic efforts to relieve a particular muscular tension, which was either present when the person went to sleep or has developed afterwards. In the average sleeper these movements occupy about half-a-minute for every hour of sleep. They involve a certain lessening of the depth of the sleep, a partial rousing. Movements are also caused by noises heard at night.

Obviously this question of muscular tension is important not only while the individual is getting off to sleep, but throughout the

whole of the sleep period, because the longer the period occupied by body movements, the less beneficial the type of sleep.

It is useful to be able to recognise a muscular tension. This can be done by deliberately tensing the various muscles and noting their feel. But there are many unsuspected tensions—such as wrinkled forehead, bent toes, and strained neck—that people never think about.

The last-named tension is often due to an unsuitable pillow. Bent toes are a very common cause of lying awake. Some people try vainly, night after night, to go to sleep while their big toes are bent almost at right angles to the feet. It takes a considerable degree of muscular effort to maintain this position of the toes, but victims of the habit are entirely unconscious of it.

Wrinkled forehead is commonly connected with some degree of mental tension, and it will be shown later that mind and muscles are often linked together in this way. The correction of the muscular tension will often relieve the mental tension to some extent.

Another common form of tension is to be found in the position of the eyes. In sleep the eyes roll upward slightly. The sooner the eyes assume this position, the sooner the subject will go to sleep. If the lids are merely closed over eyes in the normal waking position, this constitutes a minor muscular tension which militates slightly against sleep.

As soon as you close your lids, roll the eyes upwards slightly—but without strain—and you will be surprised at the comfortable effect this trivial action produces.

Incidentally, I believe the best sleeping position is flat on the back with the arms folded on the chest. It is basically free from tensions, whereas these can hardly be avoided in the side or curled-up positions. However, some manual workers require special sleeping positions to obtain relief from the special muscular tensions set up by their day's work. These positions may look contorted and uncomfortable but they should not be condemned on appearance alone.

Poor sleepers will probably put forward the argument that the location and checking of tensions will involve so much mental activity that they will be unable to go to sleep in any case. There is some force in this argument, but the essential point to remember is that this business of checking tensions is not a permanent night-time job like putting out the cat. It should not take more than a few nights to discover and correct your own particular failings in the line of tensions. Once this has been achieved, you will begin to relax automatically.

In the meantime it is surely better for your mind to be occupied in this constructive way rather than with worries about this, that, and the other thing.

The third article in the series, entitled "Mental Tensions," will appear on this page to-morrow.

SULU SULTANATE RECOGNISED

The Government of British North Borneo has recognised as Sultaness of Sulu, a Philippine province composed of a number of small islands. The Sultaness, Dayang Dayang Hadji Pindao is a niece of the late Sultan Jamalul Kiram II of Sulu and wife of Governor Datu Ombra Amilangsa of Sulu.

The recognition evoked wide interest, having been given by a foreign government, and in view of the fact that the Philippine Government no longer recognises the existence of a Sultanate in Sulu, says United Press in a message from Manila.

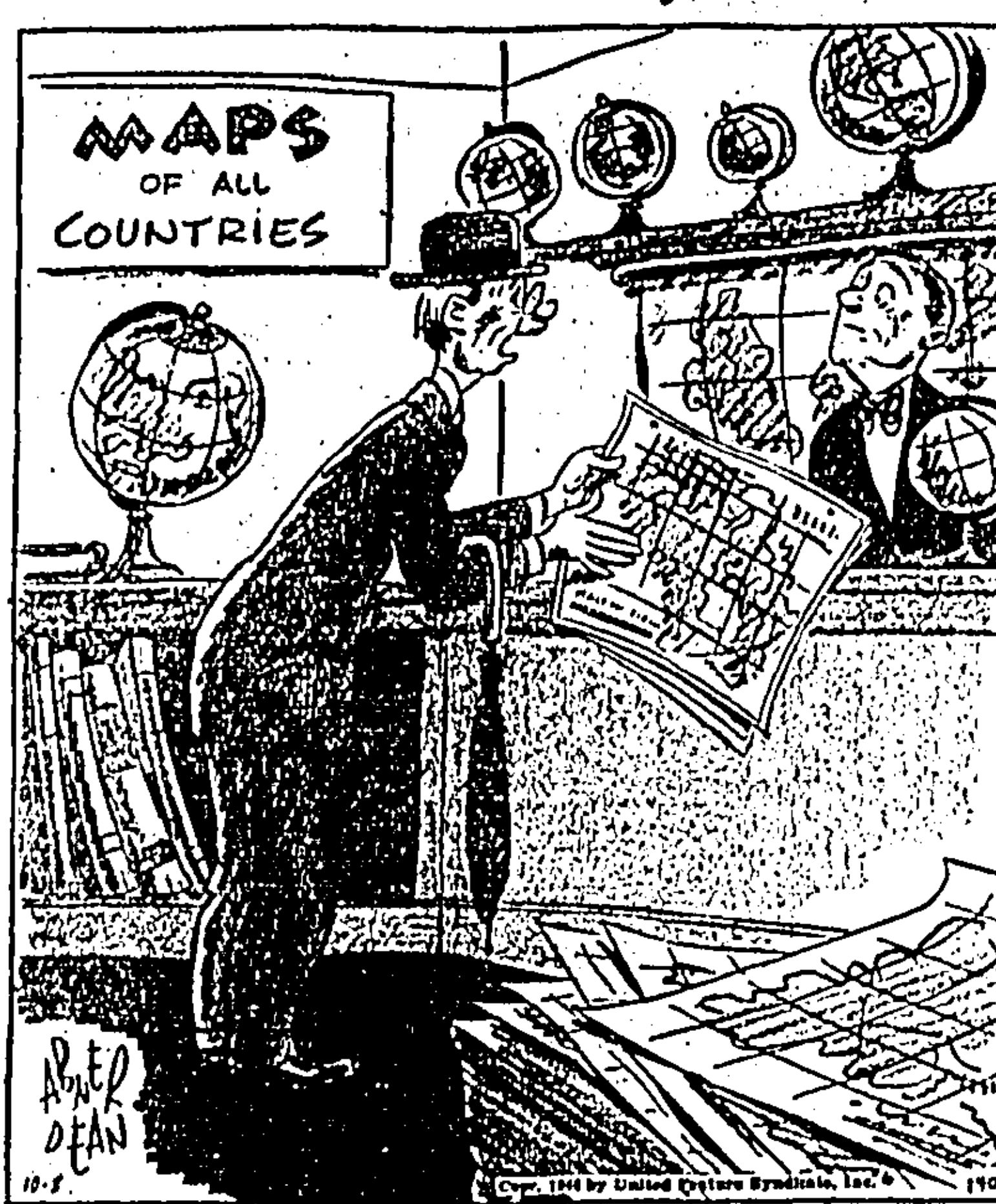
More interest was focussed on the case when Governor Ombra submitted his resignation to President Manuel L. Quezon. Informed sources said his position as provincial executive and his wife's position as "Sultaness" were incompatible in several respects and the governor thought it best to resign.

The recognition granted Dayang Dayang by the North Borneo Government is connected with certain properties owned by the late Sultan Kiram, which that Government leases. Dayang Dayang receives 12,000 North Borneo dollars annually as lease money.

During his recent trip to Mindanao, High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre took interest in the lease-treaty executed between the British North Borneo Government and Sultan Kiram. He recently said he was signed in 1899.

FUNNY SIDE UP

By Abner Dean



"Haven't you something more up to date? These are all yesterday's maps!"

WORLD PRAISES BRITAIN'S AIRMEN

Tributes to the gallantry of the R.A.F. are appearing in the world's newspapers. Here are some comments:

Sweden.—"The morale and fighting spirit of the R.A.F. are excellent," writes the Stockholm "Social-Demokraten."

"British aircraft during the past few weeks have not been only on the defensive but have succeeded in raiding Germany and occupied countries and also Northern Italy."

Russia.—"The German air offensive against England must succeed during September or Germany will lose this phase of the war," says the Moscow "Red Fleet."

Japan read this report of a nuisance raid: "Londoners trooped to their shelters prepared to match patience with the Luftwaffe and taking down with them deck chairs, camp beds, pillows, books and chessboards."

It was cabled by the London correspondent of the "Dome" Agency.

NEW TEA POWDER

Arrangements Made For Marketing

Work is going on with the object of marketing and improving a new tea powder.

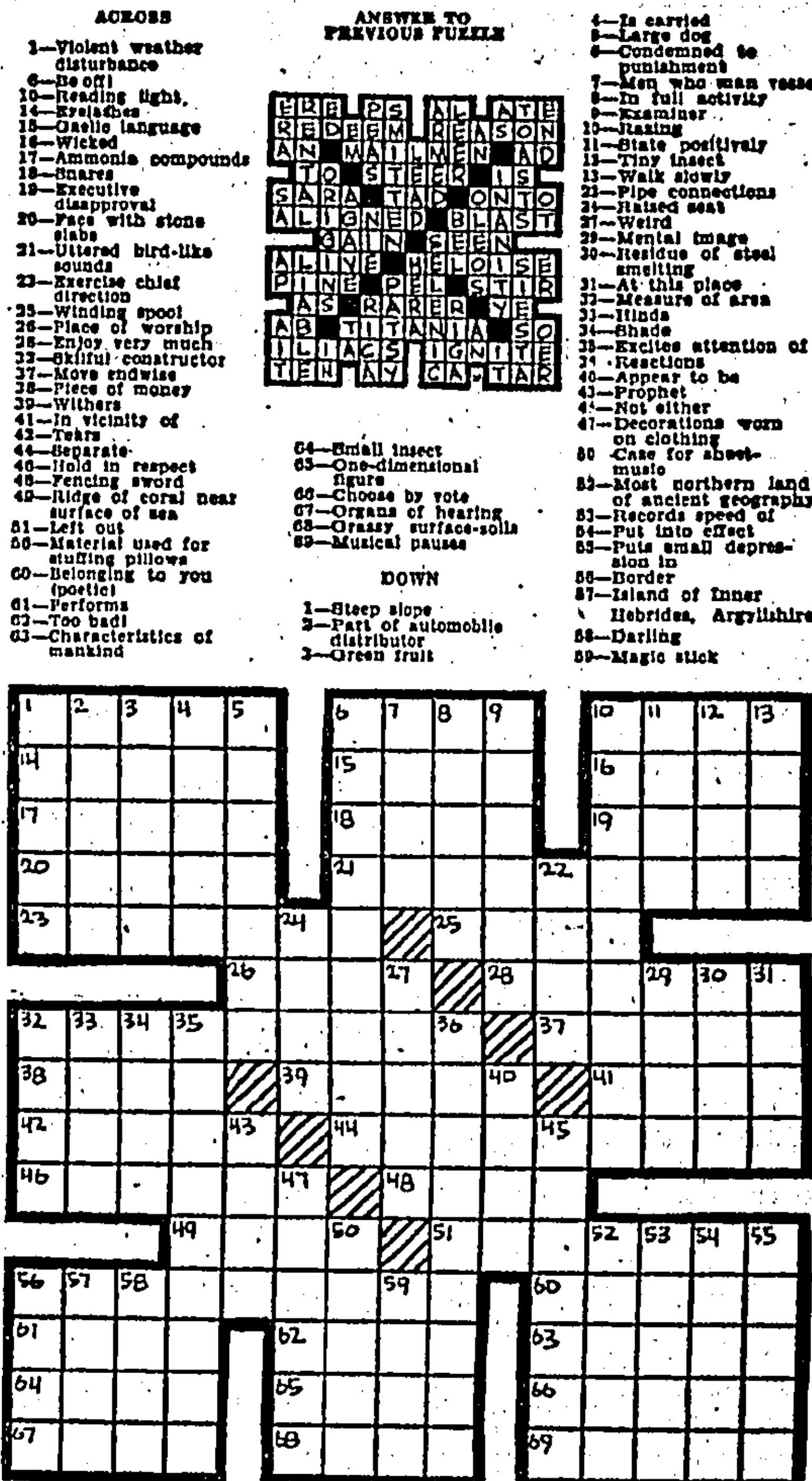
It is being carried out in England by Mr. O. Merker, a partner of Mr. F. Catalano, who is interested.

Mr. Merker was associated with Mr. Catalano in the original experiments with the powder, in which several well-known firms in this country are interested.

The application for the patent right has been made jointly by Mr. Catalano and Mr. Merker.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS



In tune with the newest and brightest of feminine fashions are these new Cutex shades, a bright clear red and a bright red-pink. Other Cutex shades, Cameo, Cedarwood, Tulip, Old Rose, Laurel, among others, remain great favourites. All shades are made in a new polish that gives longer wear with no sign of chipping or peeling. Ask to see the entire range of smart Cutex shades.

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OF GREAT AGE
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1 Cent Buys Percussion Cap of a .303 S.A.	
5 "	A Bullet
12 "	A Complete .303 Round
25 "	A Complete .50 Round
50 "	One Piece of R.A.F. Forest Confetti
1 Dollar	
5 "	1 Bomb Fuse
10 "	1 Parachute Flare
25 "	1 Incendiary Bomb
50 "	1 Complete Set of Spark Plugs
100 "	1 Small High Explosive Bomb
250 "	1 Bomb Rack
500 "	1 Stick of Bombs
1,000 "	A Bren Gun
5,000 "	Bombs & Petrol for a Visit to Berlin
10,000 "	1 Day's Upkeep of a Squadron of Fighters
100,000 "	1 Spitfire or Hurricane
500,000 "	1 Flying Fortress
1,000,000 "	2 Coastal Motor Boats
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1940.
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BEGINNING OF THE END?

THE war in Europe and international interest in the American Presidential elections have succeeded in overshadowing the importance of the remarkable situation which has developed during the past month in China. The Japanese are on the retreat in and from a country which they believed could be conquered so easily that they refused to take seriously the opposition until twelve months ago.

It may be premature to write down the wholesale withdrawals of Japanese troops from Kwangsi and other parts of South China as a military reverse; possibly the movement has some ulterior motive, such as the use of these forces for striking at a new point. But the moral (and so far as the Japanese public are concerned, demoralising) effect cannot be overestimated; almost overnight the whole of the Kwangsi province has reverted to the Chinese. And the implication is that this dramatic exodus is a blunt confession of the abandonment of the promised movement against Yunnan and the southwestern provinces.

The Japanese military chiefs have pleaded that the withdrawals are voluntary, but the plea loses effect when viewed in the light of reports of hard fighting on many Kwangsi fronts; more likely is it that the reorganised, well-equipped Chinese troops are proving too much of a match for the invaders, whose lines of communication wherever they have established a fighting front in China have always been highly vulnerable.

The debacle of the Japanese around Ichang is certainly no voluntary withdrawal; the story there is that spirited, carefully trained Chinese troops are whipping the tired and jaded Japanese forces in open battle. Two years of nerve-racking, wearying guerrilla warfare cannot but have left its mark on the invaders, who, often short of supplies, have constantly been harassed by fresh, well-fed troops, who have also enjoyed the assistance of a ceaseless Fifth Column among the Chinese peasants.

There is evidence that the once exultant Japanese forces are now fighting half-heartedly, as though for a lost cause; when that happens defeat is inevitable.

The Pope can Do It!

By the Rev. W.
ROWLAND JONES

VICAR OF DENTON, Manchester.

IN the autumn of 1917 things were looking black for the Allies.

The armies of the Kaiser were making a determined assault on the Western Front, which in a few months gathered in intensity and almost gained its object.

At this time, when things were brightest for Germany, a clergyman forced his way into the presence of the German Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, in spite of officialdom which tried to bar his way.

With high-pitched peremptory voice, the clergyman said, "I demand to see the Kaiser!"

The German Chancellor replied, "The Kaiser is on the Western Front, leading his armies to victory. You cannot see him."

The clergyman insisted. The cold retort came back, "If you go, you will probably be killed, as you will deserve to be."

He Found The Kaiser

Within twenty-four hours, the clergyman was on his way to the Western Front. Right into the danger zone he went, without hesitation, until he found the Kaiser.

"I have come," he cried, "from Pope Benedict, to bid you end the war!"

The Kaiser did not drive him away, but listened to his plea for peace.

Negotiations were actually started, and although they did not succeed, they at least showed what a far-reaching effect that bold act of the clergyman had.

The name of that clergyman? Cardinal Pacelli.

His present office in the Church? Pope Pius XII, Bishop of Rome, Prince of the Apostles.

My recent article, "If I were the Archbishop," produced some critical letters, but also an enormous number of friendly ones. Many of these are from Roman Catholics.

One sums up a suggestion contained in many of them, in the following terse words: Archbishop of Canterbury? Why not Pope? Would to God you were!

A Great Opportunity To Destroy Outrage

By the side of the Pope I am a pigmy—in intellect, in experience, in ability. I am not of his Church, but I gladly pay him this tribute:

He is a great man, and a humble follower of his Master. Although he is forced to live in the Vatican, his private apartments are simple and his habits frugal to a degree.

Although ascetic in appearance, he does not live remote from the world. He is a profound student of the world, of its literature, ancient and modern, of its science, its inventions, its discoveries.

NEGRO RALLIED COLONY BEHIND DE GAULLE

By VICTOR SCHIFF,
Former "Daily Herald" Paris Correspondent

Chief part in rallying part of the French Empire to the cause of General de Gaulle's Free Frenchmen, has been taken by a Negro.

He is M. Eboue, Governor of Chad Colony, in French Equatorial Africa, and the first Negro to attain the rank of Governor in the French colonial service.

M. Eboue, acting jointly with the Chad military commandant, Colonel Marchand, issued the proclamation of solidarity with General de Gaulle.

Thirty years ago I played in the same Rugby team at the Sporting Club Universitaire de France, in Paris, with two or three coloured students.

One, a pupil of the French High School for Colonial Administration, was Eboue.

For more than a quarter of a century I completely lost touch with him.

Then, one day, I saw his name in a list of colonial promotions. I asked the former Socialist Colonial Minister, M. Marius Moutet, about him.

"Yes, it is the former Paris Rugby player," M. Moutet told me.

"My attention was first drawn to him by an English friend, a former governor of a British colony, who told me that when touring through French African possessions he had met an extremely clever and distinguished colonial administrator who was a Negro."

Repercussions. "I was so impressed by his intelligence that I promoted him to the rank of a Governor in the West Indies, a decision which

of human reason in the application of that code, his duty is clear."

What then, would I do, if I were Pope? I would issue an order, and enforce it with all my authority, as well as with all the discipline available in the Church of which I was Head, and the terms of that order would be as follows:

Since it is clear that justice and right in this struggle are on one side; since it is clear that the Dictator countries have violated the fundamental principles of Christ and of His Church.

"I bid every Catholic in those offending countries to cease to fight and to cease to assist in any way the immoral objects of the pagan Leaders of those countries; and moreover I declare that failure to obey this Papal command shall result in immediate excommunication; I call upon my Bishops and clergy in all countries rigidly to enforce this excommunication."

What would be the effect? I am convinced that Catholics would obey it. In a week the power of Mussolini would be broken, and in less than a month at most the war would be finished.

Catholics would choose between their tyrants and their Pope, between their nation and their Church.

I do not doubt how that choice would go. If the impossible happened and Catholics in enemy countries denied their Faith and chose their nation, it would be Calvary for the Catholic Church—but it would awaken in an unimaginable Resurrection.

Why is it that the Sovereign Pontiff does not take such action? He has himself spoken in words just as clear as those of Hilaire Belloc. What holds him back?

Is it fear? I cannot believe it of such a man. Is it expediency? Caliphate for expediency crucified Christ, but I cannot believe that the Bishop who dared to face Kaiser Wilhelm would quail before Adolf Hitler.

There can be only one reason. The College of Cardinals—which is the House of Commons of which the Pope is Prime Minister—is composed of seventy Bishops and Priests. Of that number, thirty-one are Italians. Only one is English.

"If I Were Pope"

Can it be that this vast Church which uses the magnificent word Catholic (it means Universal) is not universal at all, but Italian? Can it be that this vast Church which claims to be above all the nations is only the expression of one nationality?

Can it be that there is one loyalty for the Catholic in England, and another for the Catholic in Italy and Germany?

I leave Catholics to answer these questions. As for me, I know what I would do if I were Pope. I know, too what Peter would do. Above everything else, I know what Peter's Lord and Master would do.

caused an enormous impression among the coloured populations devoted to France.

"My successor, M. Georges Mandel, was so satisfied with his services that he gave him another promotion three years later as a Governor of the most important part of French Equatorial Africa, the Chad territory."

So popular is M. Eboue among the natives that his decision is likely to have tremendous repercussions throughout the French African Empire.

Its effects will be felt particularly in the Cameroons, the former German colony, now under French mandate.

The natives there are determined to resist German annexation, for they remember the cruelty of their former rulers.

The Chad colony is closely connected with the Cameroons and with British Nigeria by roads and regular air lines.

NEW WEAPONS AT SEA

by
"Taffrail"

(The Famous British Naval Writer)

While warfare at sea has greatly changed with the gradual march of science, it is the fact that no weapon yet invented has not eventually been met by its antidote. Yet with the advent of each new weapon, its enthusiastic supporters have not failed to predict the complete obsolescence of this or that.

Years ago, when rifled guns firing explosive shells were first invented, many people visualised the disappearance of battleships. What happened was that the design of battleships changed, the wooden sailing vessels giving way to armoured ships of iron and steel propelled by steam. The introduction of moored mines and torpedoes, and, more recently, of submarines and aircraft, were also predicted by their supporters to have rung the death-knell of large surface vessels. The truth, of course, is that the design of all classes of warships have changed to meet each new menace to their existence.

In the war of 1914-18, in the fighting on land, the use of tanks, gas and sundry other weapons introduced new methods of warfare. For a few weeks or months their users reaped the advantage of surprise. But the advantage was temporary. When once their secrets became known both tanks and gas were taken into use by the other side and the necessary antidotes were invented.

It is the same with "fifth column" activities and parachutists in this war—Britain having learnt lessons from Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France, has already taken the necessary precautions to resist a form of warfare which was fully visualised a year ago.

Magnetic mines are no novelty. They were first laid in this war, however. Britain was caught rather unprepared. It took some time to evolve the new methods of sweeping, and the "de-gaussing" belts or girdles with which ships are now fitted for the purpose of neutralising their magnetism and rendering them immune. But now that these antidotes have been invented, magnetic mines have lost much of their terror. Submarines have been bereft of much of their potency against merchantmen by running British trade in convoys protected by escort vessels provided with the detecting devices known as Asdics, and depth-charges for attacking the submarines when located.

The fast German motor-torpedo boats known as "E" boats, the lineal descendants of the coastal motor-boats of the last war, are best countered by destroyers. Essentially fine weather craft, they possess a nuisance value, little more.

Nor has air power in this war shown itself to have any decisive effects upon the movement of fleets, squadrons, convoys and ships operating within easy striking distance of German aerodromes. It is true that losses have been inflicted, as they have also by submarines and mines, and that ships lying in harbour may be liable to attack. But it is not true to say that aircraft have prevented the British fleet from carrying on its normal functions. As is well-known, the chief task of the Royal Navy is to guarantee the continuance of the overseas trade which brings in the food, the raw materials and munitions upon which the welfare of the British nation and the prosecution of the war depend. This can only be done by destroying or immobilising the naval forces which threaten British trade.

While Germany and Italy are blockaded, with no merchantmen abroad in the wide oceans, British merchant ships continue to run. That is the proof, if proof be needed, that neither the German fleet, nor German submarines, mines and aircraft, nor any new weapon, have prevented the full use of British Sea Power.

FULL REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Churchill Looks Confidently To Smashing U-Boat Campaign

Unrevealed Plans For Aiding Greece

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Mr. Winston Churchill would only lift a corner of the veil shrouding Britain's aid to Greece when he made a statement to-day in the House of Commons.

"There is only one thing we can do—we will do our best," he declared amidst cheers.

He revealed, however, that naval and air bases had already been established in Crete and that "other forces are in movement with the desire to help the Greeks to the utmost of our capacity."

When he said that Britain would do her best, Mr. Churchill asked that this decision and declaration be generously interpreted.

At the inception of his speech, Mr. Churchill referred to Hitler's declaration on September 4 that he would wipe out Britain's cities. However, Mr. Churchill added, "The cities of Britain are still standing (Cheers). They are quite distinctive objects in the landscape and our people are going about their tasks with the utmost activity."

"Fourteen thousand civilians have been killed and 20,000 seriously wounded—nearly four-fifths of them in London. As against this, scarcely 300 soldiers have been killed and 500 wounded."

"A great deal of house property has been destroyed or damaged, but nothing that cannot be covered by our insurance scheme. Very little damage has been done to munitions and aircraft production, though a certain amount of them has been lost through frequent air raid warnings."

"None of the services upon which the life of our great cities depends—water, fuel, electricity, gas, sewerage—has broken down. Shelters are being multiplied and improved, and preparations on an extensive scale are in progress for mitigating the inevitable severities of winter for those who are using the shelters."

"Malice of Nazis. There is no doubt that the malice and power of the enemy and his bombing force have been employed against us."

Mr. Churchill intimated that during the last month Britain's fighting strength had been at its lowest point. The threat of invasion had to be met. Great forces were maintained in the Mediterranean and as escorts for the protection of innumerable convoys. This had imposed upon the Navy a gigantic task.

"However," he added brightly, "this period of stringency is perhaps past. Fifty American destroyers are rapidly coming into service just when they are most needed and the main flow of new construction started at the outbreak of war is now coming along."

"In spite of serious losses, we have still very nearly as much shipping tonnage as we had at the outbreak of war and a great deal of neutral tonnage which used to trade freely with us is now under our control."

U-Boats Sunk
"Moreover, our U-boat hunting is still having its success. Two more German U-boats have been sunk in the last two or three days on the western approaches, one of them the U-boat which sank the Empress of Britain (Cheers). We have a number of their crews who have been saved as prisoners of war."

Declaring that he had no doubt that British shipping was able to carry all vital supplies of food and munitions which Britain would require, Mr. Churchill declared that in the next year Britain would have to expect still heavier U-boat attacks. "We are making immense preparations to meet it," he said with emphasis.

"We have to look a long way ahead in this sphere of war. We have to think of the years 1943 and 1944, and the tonnage programme we shall be able to move across the oceans then, if the enemy do not surrender or collapse meanwhile."

We Shall Win
"Having dwelt upon this sea communications aspect rather openly and bluntly, I should not like to leave it without an assurance that I personally have no doubt whatever that we shall make our way through all right." (Cheers.)

Turning to the Army which, he declared, was large and now highly mobile, Mr. Churchill declared that the fact that an invasion of Britain had not been attempted constituted in itself one of the historic victories of the British Isles and a monumental milestone on Britain's march forward.

Britain, said Mr. Churchill, was engaged in forming and training a very strong army and the like was being done in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

Battle of Britain
Referring to air battles over Britain, the Prime Minister recalled that two months ago he had made a statement that British pilots would destroy three enemy machines to one, and six pilots to one, and added:

"So far, it seems I was almost exactly right about machines, taking the whole period, and I was very nearly right about pilots; but of course if you count the whole crew of large enemy bombers which have been brought down—all highly-trained personnel—then it would be more like ten to one—so I somewhat underestimated, from that point of view, the results which have been achieved."

"Obviously this process, combined with our rapidly increasing production and production in the Empire and in the United States of aircraft and airmen, is much the quickest road to our reaching that parity in the air which has always been considered the minimum for our safety, and thereafter reaching that superiority in the air which is the indispensable precursor of victory." (Cheers.)

British Spirit
The Prime Minister added, amidst further cheers, "Surveying the whole scene alike in its splendour and its devastation, I see no reason to regret that Hitler has tried to break the British spirit by blind bombing of our cities and our countryside."

More serious than air-raiding, went on Mr. Churchill, had been the "recent recrudescence of U-boat sinking in the Atlantic approaches to our island. The fact that we cannot use the south and west coast of Ireland to base our flotillas and aircraft and thus protect trade by which Ireland, as well as Britain, lives—without such an army forged, tempered and sharpened, and the seapower which gave it so wide a choice of action, this war might be needlessly prolonged and might even be driven towards a disastrous stalemate."

Troops For Egypt
"During all this menace of invasion, so near and so deadly, Britain had never failed to reinforce her armies in Egypt almost to the limit of her shipping capacity not only with men but with precious weapons. Scores of thousands of troops had left this island month after month or had been drawn from other parts of the Empire for the Middle East."

Mr. Churchill declared that he could assure the House that the balance of forces on the frontiers of Egypt and in the Sudan was far less unfavourable than it was at the time of the French collapse (Cheers).

He added: "The power of the British Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean."

HALIFAX APPEAL TO PETAIN

Turkey and Egypt are Loyal

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Sympathetic understanding of Marshal Petain's difficulties was expressed by the Foreign Minister, Lord Halifax, in a speech on the current diplomatic situation before the House of Lords.

Lord Halifax declared, however, that whatever Marshal Petain may hope to gain for France by entering the path of co-operation with Germany, we cannot believe that a government headed by a man of honour like him would commit France to a course which would be a stab in the back of her former ally.

"We have repeatedly rejected enemy suggestions for an agreement at France's expense," continued Lord Halifax. "It is too much to hope that the French leaders may see clearly as German plans unfold that the cause of French survival is the same as our own and any action that would aggravate our difficulties—and which of course we should have to meet with whatever counter action circumstances might demand—must also deny the prayer of every loyal Frenchman to see France's former greatness restored?"

Lord Halifax found ground for solid encouragement in the position of the war in the air. Germany lost 2,433 bombers and fighters and 6,000 personnel in twelve weeks plus other aircraft which failed to return and large numbers which must have crashed at their bases.

The Foreign Minister expressed the warmest admiration for General Metaxas' rejection of the Italian ultimatum and the spirited Greek military defence.

Yugo-Slav Difficulties
The position of Yugo-Slavia was rendered still more difficult as a result of the Italian move. Doubtless both Germany and Italy were attempting to take the fullest advantage of her geographical position.

"We are confident that the Yugo-Slavs will continue to reject German and Italian demands. They have the example of Rumania's fate before their eyes."

"Britain is in the closest consultation with Turkey whose wise and far-sighted policy constitutes a very solid barrier against aggression. Anglo-Turkish bonds are solid and unbreakable and we have the same faith in Turkey as we believe Turkey has in us (Cheers)."

"Anglo-Egyptian relations are close and cordial. The Egyptian Government is implementing the treaty of alliance in the letter and spirit with great goodwill."

Will Do Our Best
"I have already been at some pains to set forth the very serious position which dominates us both at home and in the Middle East. In the circumstances there is only one thing we can do—we will do our best." (Cheers.)

"We have already established naval and air bases in Crete (Renewed cheers) which will enable us sensibly to extend the activities and radius of the Navy and Air Force."

"We have begun bombing attacks upon military objectives in Italian cities and bases in south Italy (Loud and prolonged cheers). That will continue on an ever-growing scale (Renewed cheers)."

Other Help Coming
"I should like to say that other forces are in movement with the desire and design to help Greece to the utmost of our capacity. Having regard to our other obligations I hope I shall not be asked to give any definite account of such measures as we are able to take."

If I were to set them high, I might raise false hopes. If I set them low I might cause undue despondency and alarm; if I stated exactly what they were that would be exactly what the enemy would like to know. We will do our best. That is all I can say."

"To that decision and declaration generously interpreted I hope with confidence to receive the approval of the House (Cheers)."

S. Africans Again Raid Abyssinia

NAIROBI, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Neghelli (Abyssinia) was attacked for the eighth time by South African Air Force bombers and direct hits were scored on the target area.

This was in addition to extensive reconnaissance over Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland, states the communiqué, which describes South African Air Force aircraft as "again busy on November 3 and 4."

Axis Pressing Japan To Make Peace, Report Chungking Denies Rumours

CHUNGKING, Nov. 6 (Reuter).—Well-informed Chinese sources flatly deny widespread rumours regarding the alleged possibility of an early, peaceful settlement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

These rumours, which are described as completely without foundation, allege that Germany is exerting pressure on Japan and China to this end.

Germany is asking Japan to withdraw troops from South China as well as the Yangtze Valley in order to pave the way for the peace negotiations and to enable China to join the Axis so that China and Japan may participate in the war against Britain in the Far East.

the night but in the Midlands and eastern and southern Scotland the main attacks ceased shortly after midnight.

Bombs were dropped at many points but the official communiqué states that the damage was not heavy and casualties were small.

Detailed figures were:
October 27.—German, 13; British, 8.
October 28.—German, 7; British, 11.
October 29.—German, 22; British, 7.
October 30.—German, 9; British, 5.
October 31.—German, 11; British, 11.
November 1.—German, 10; British, 7.
November 2.—German, 10; British, 11.

Heavy Night Raid
LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—German air attacks on Britain were resumed shortly after darkness last night. They were fairly widespread and were on a fairly heavy scale. London's alert lasted throughout

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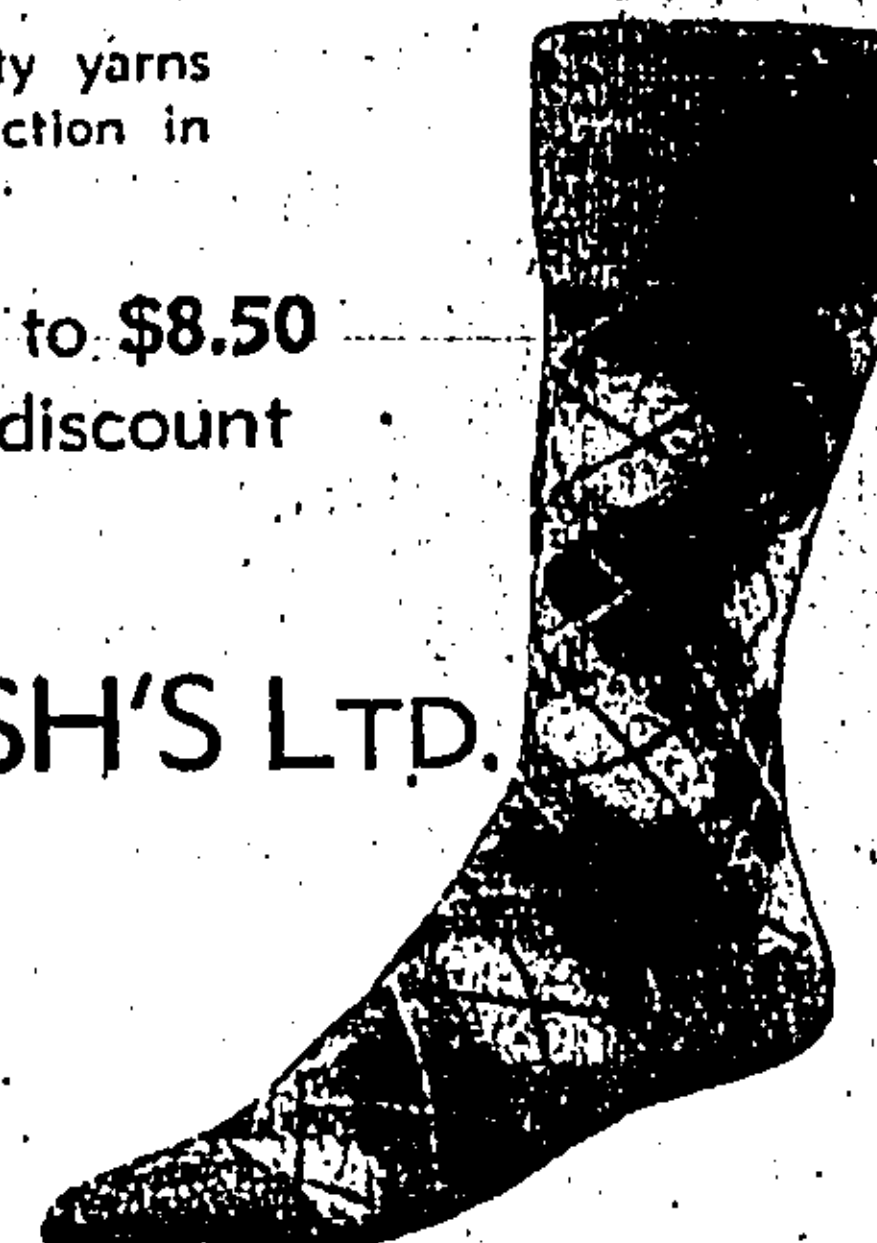
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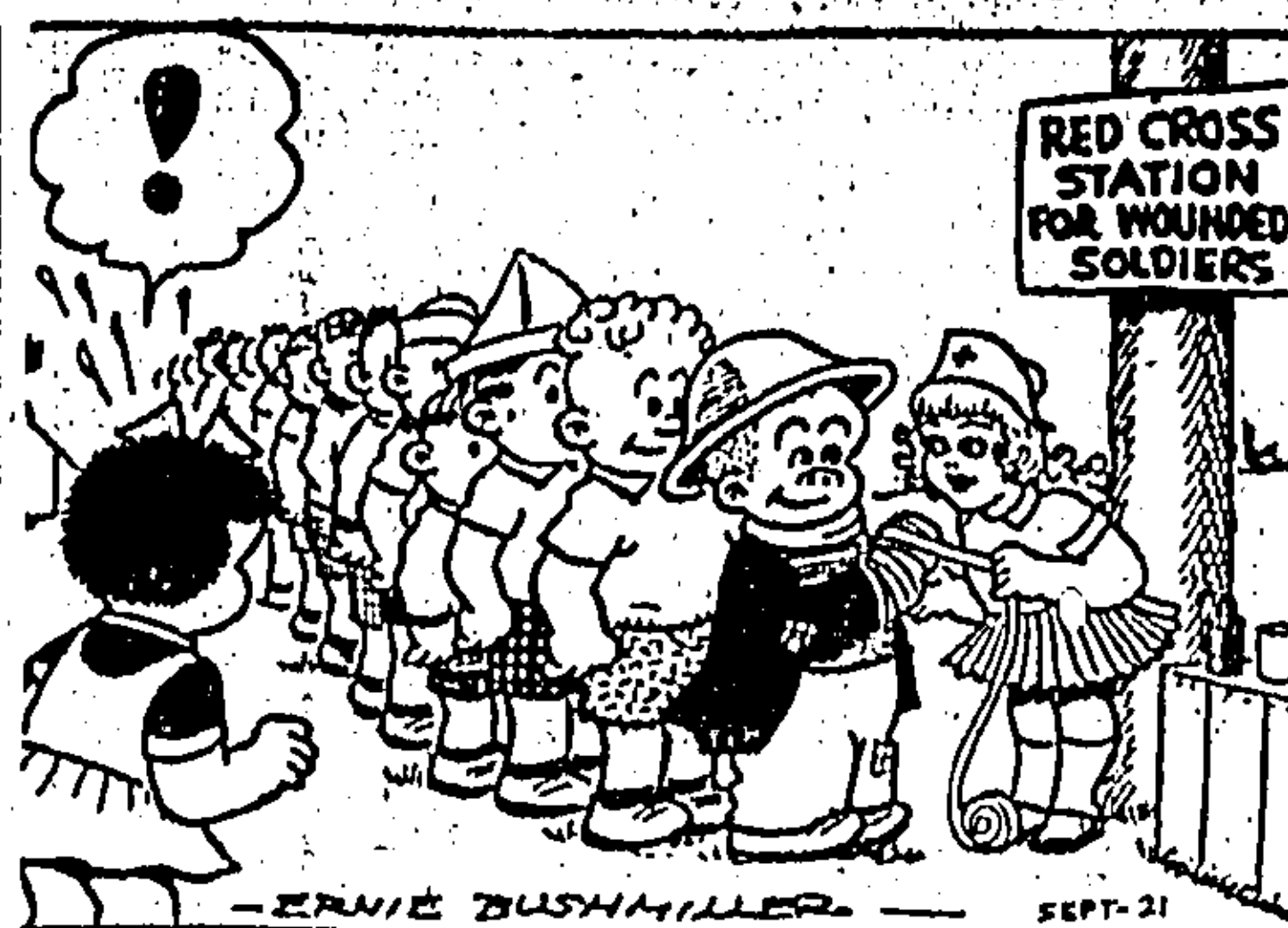
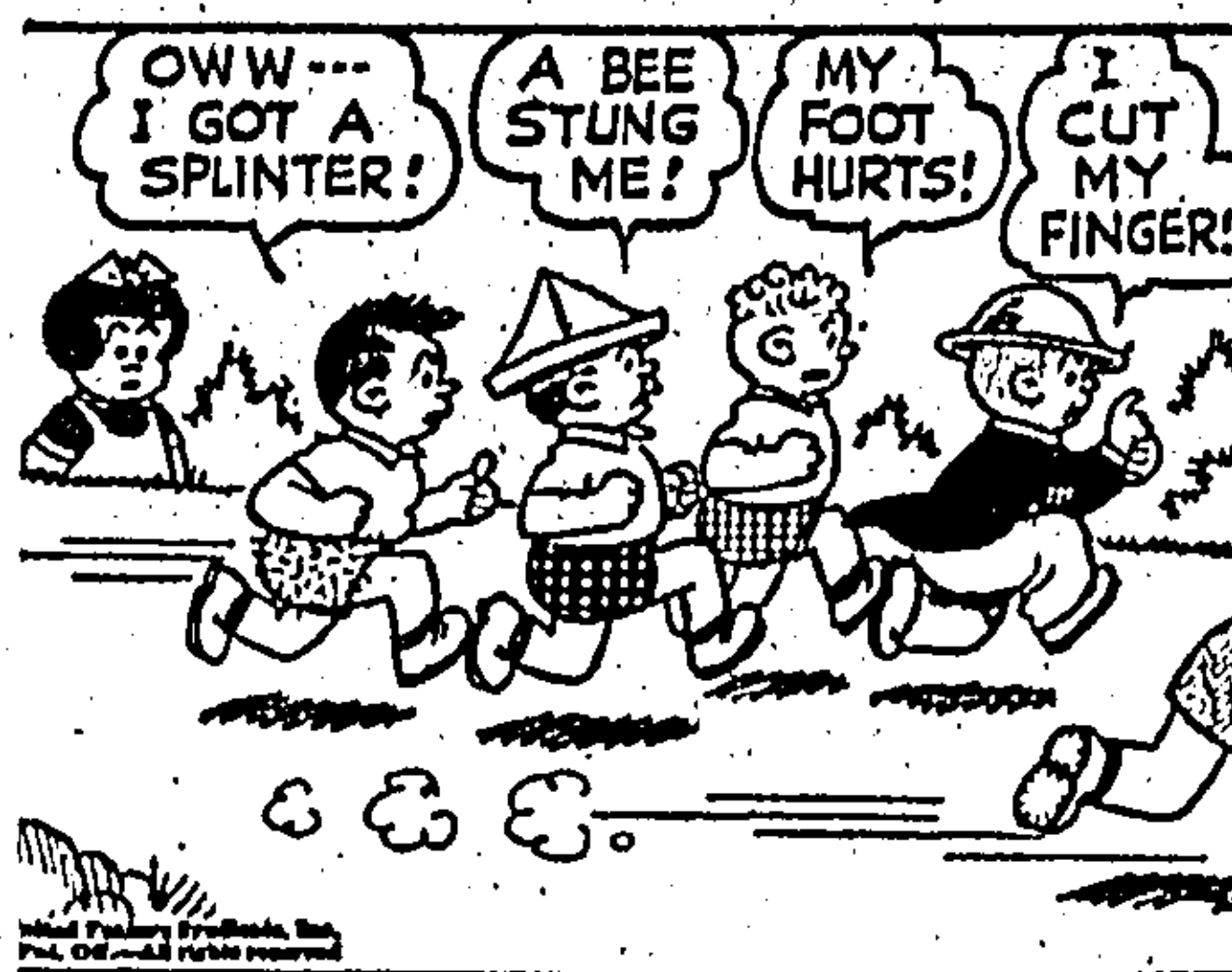
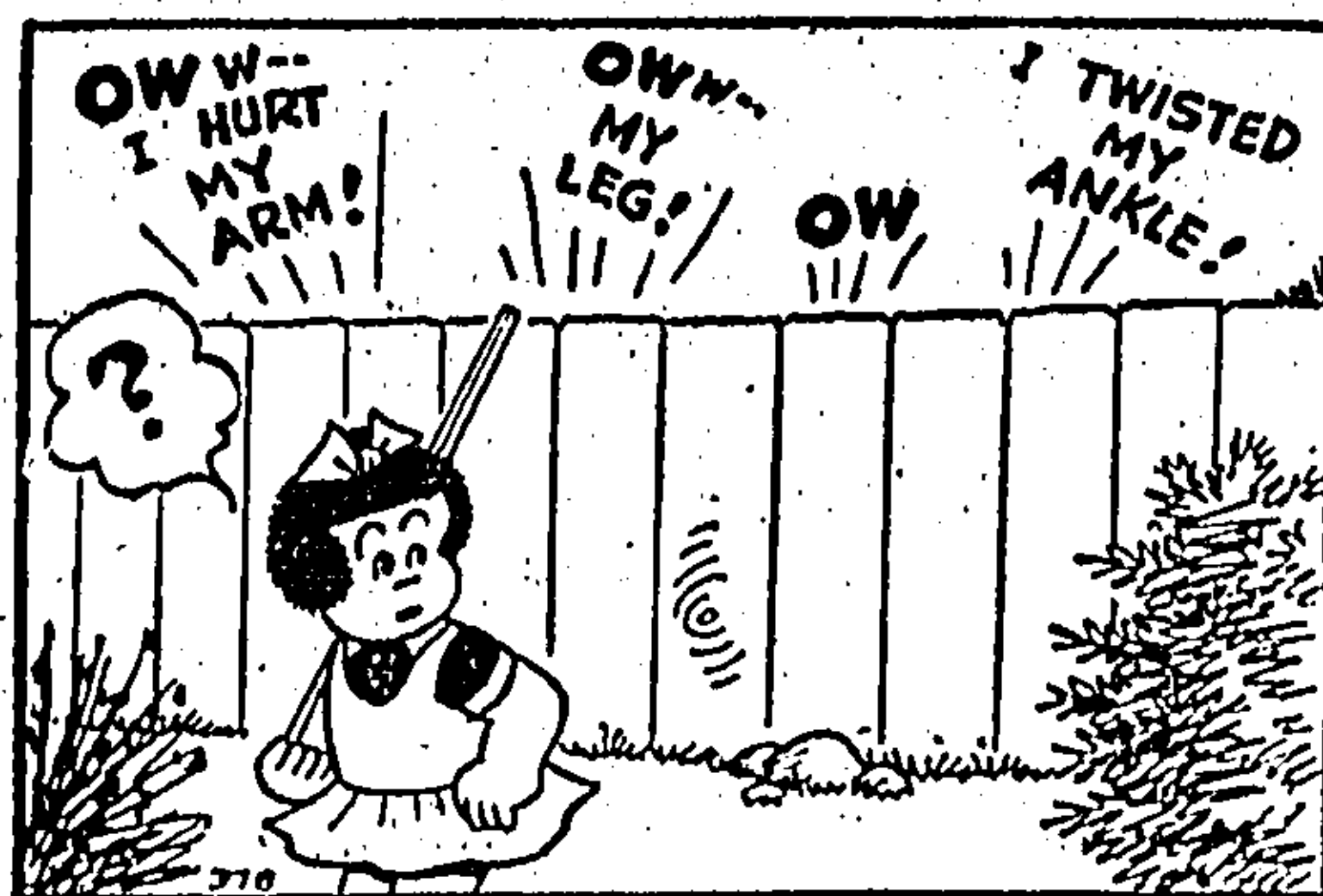


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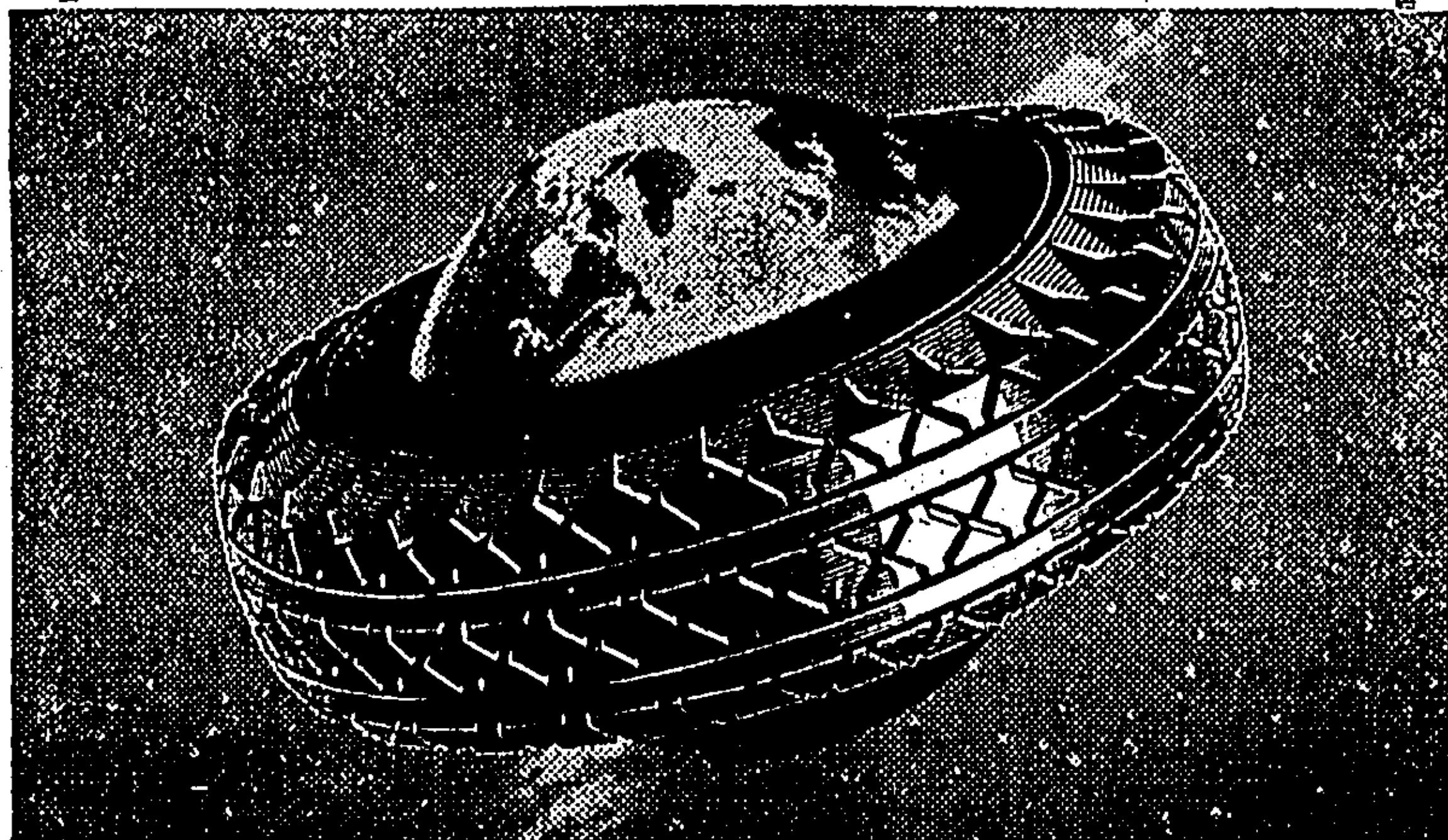
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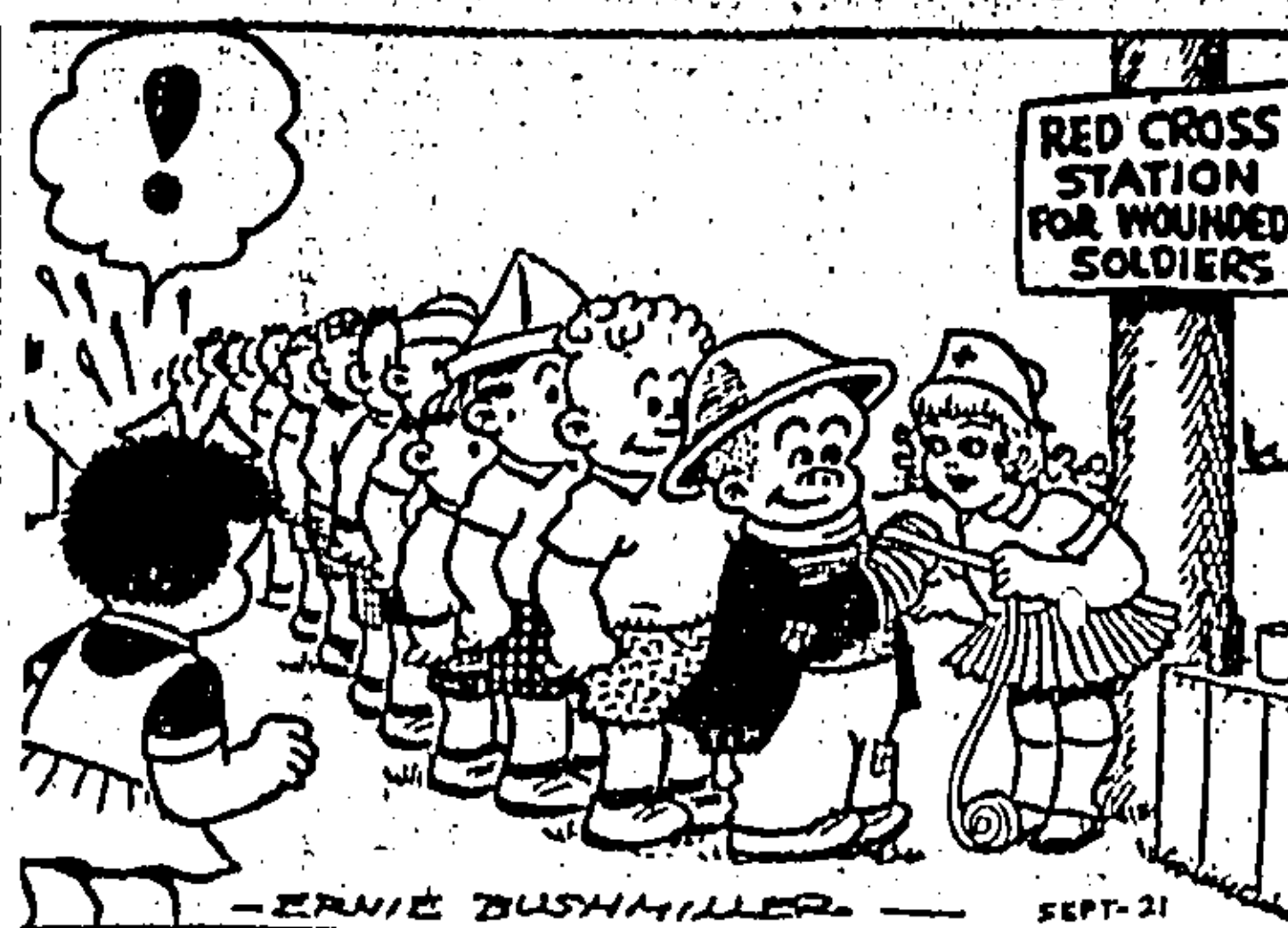
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By Ernie Bushmiller



Week of War Shows No Italian Gains

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is strange that while unfavourable weather has held up the Italian advance into Greece, according to the Italian communiques, it does not appear to have interfered with the operations of the Greek troops who have been successful in the central area.

They claim to have captured some hills at the point of the bayonet and have taken, at the same time, prisoners, tanks and guns.

Whatever the truth as to the actual results of the fighting, one indisputable fact emerges from the claims of both sides—that is that after a week of war the Italians have made no impression on the Greek defences.

Frightfulness

Indeed, their only successes have been by acts of frightfulness in the true Nazi fashion in bombing undefended towns and peaceful civilians. In one respect, however, they have out-Nazified their tactics, for there is circumstantial evidence to show that Italian bombers have borne Greek markings and in one case, according to an Athens report, British identification marks.

So far there appears to have been no open move by Germany to supplement Italian action by pressure through Rumania on Bulgaria or Turkey. Had there been proper collaboration between the Axis Powers it is probable that their efforts would have been synchronised to make them effective. This lack of co-ordination confirms the belief in many quarters that the Italians were precipitate in their action because they disapproved of Hitler's advances to the Vichy Government on the ground that they slighted Rome.

Changed Situation

True, the Italian papers mentioned the possibility of Mussolini also seeing Marshal Petain, but nothing more has been heard of the interview and now both the French and Italian press appear to have buried the hatchet in the Vichy Government, which is being violently attacked by both.

Having embarked on the Greek adventure, it now looks as if Mussolini finds that it involves larger issues than those he had bargained for, and the sudden departure of Count Ciano to meet Herr von Ribbentrop at the Moravian shooting party suggests that he is seeking German aid to help Italy from an embarrassing position.

Great Confidence

ATHENS, Nov. 5.—(Reuters).—The Greek press to-day strikes a generally confident note about the Italo-Greek conflict.

"Proia" for instance, says: "Eight days have sufficed to prove to the enemy that he has deceived himself. Now he must surely know that we are holding him and that he must fight to the end."

The "Eleftheron Vima" says: "Our soldiers know that the enemy is embarrassed by the numerous fronts and is, in any case, not famous for martial virtues. They know also that Greece and her allies are strong with inexhaustible resources and an indomitable spirit. They have faith in their leaders."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DONATIONS TO CHARITABLE AND OTHER CAUSES

A total of \$1,409,206.44 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the C. M. Post, Ltd., with the following donations:

Mr. H. F. Old (2nd. donation)	\$ 10
Mr. W. T. Wilson (2nd. donation)	10
Mr. A. C. Sinton (3rd. donation)	5
Mr. E. F. Warburton	5
Mr. C. T. Champover	5
Mr. A. Foster (2nd. donation)	5
Mr. W. Fowler	5
Mr. T. S. Clark	2
St. Joseph's College	10
Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Puckie (3rd. donation)	10
Result of American Tournament at the Ladies Recreation Club on Nov. 3	754

POPPY DAY FUND
Previously acknowledged \$4,907; St. John Ambulance Association & Brigade (Poppies) \$2; Royal Artillery (Poppies) \$2; Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Potter \$10; O. A. Lomax \$5; C. M. M. \$2; A. W. Ramsay \$10; Major Gen. & Mrs. A. E. Grasett \$25; A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. \$100; H. S. J. \$10; L. D. Bruce \$10; The Chartered Bank of India, Aust. & China \$50; Mrs. P. B. Selwyn-Clarke \$10; Mr. H. Vanderstraeten \$10; Mr. & Mrs. C. H. \$10; Mr. & Mrs. J. C. F. Bellamy \$50; A. R. H. Phillips \$25; Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Wilcox \$25; Prof. Gordon King \$25; L. D. Skinner \$10; George Anderson \$10; E. C. Trevelyan \$10; Mr. & Mrs. J. C. \$10; Total \$4,907.

Further contributions will be gratefully received by the Secretary, War Fund, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building. Cheques should be made payable to Thompson & Co., and crossed "Poppy Day Fund."

The C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Poppy Day Fund:

Mr. Marion Potter, \$25.

CHUNGKING, Nov. 6. (Central News).—Mr. Hung Lan-yu and Mr. Huang Pei-tu were appointed respectively Political and Administrative Vice-Ministers of Social Welfare by the Executive Yuan yesterday.

LONDON RAIDS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Nov. 5 (UP).—At 8 p.m., bombs were dropped in one district of London ten minutes before the sirens heralded an earlier night attack than usual. At 7.10 p.m., anti-aircraft guns went into action periodically as lone planes were criss-crossing the skies, some of which dropped flares. At 6.30 p.m., anti-aircraft guns drove off the raiders a few minutes after the first night alarm.

No French Colonies For Reich

Petain's Assurances

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. (Reuters).—Marshal Petain is believed to have assured the United States Government that France does not intend to give up to the Reich any part of the control of her colonies.

General Benavita will be the new French Military Attaché in Washington. He is expected to arrive with instructions concerning Martinique.

The United States is unlikely to move until General Benavita has arrived.

Certain diplomatic quarters envisage an offer to the United States of an air and naval base at Martinique.

S'hai Fight For Control Of Courts

CHUNGKING, Nov. 5 (Central News).—Rumours that the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Government has succeeded, after discussions with the French Concession authorities, in obtaining permission to take over the third branch of the Chinese High Court in the French Concession, Shanghai, and negotiations with regard to the Chinese Second Special District Court in the same Concession are in progress, are denied in a dispatch from Shanghai.

Yesterday the French Concession authorities detailed additional police in armoured cars to guard the two courts which are functioning as usual. The judges of both courts declared that they would carry on their duties in spite of the unfavourable circumstances in Shanghai.

The Chinese community is showing deep concern over the courts and hopes that the French Concession authorities will give them adequate protection.

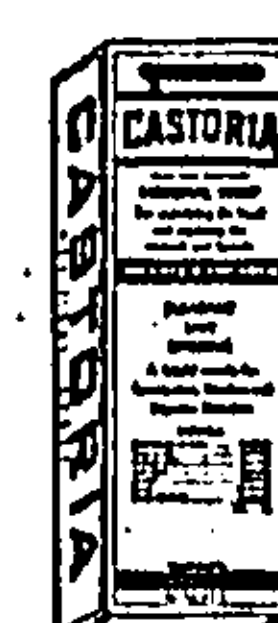
H. H. Kung Takes Extra Post

Auxiliary Capital Plans

CHUNGKING, Nov. 6 (Central News).—The Executive Yuan yesterday appointed Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, to be concurrently Chairman of the Auxiliary Capital Reconstruction Planning Committee, and Mr. Chow Chung-yueh, Minister of Interior, and Mr. Yang Shu-kan, reserve member of the Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee, to be concurrently Vice-Chairmen.



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SS "President Van Buren" DEC. 10
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Allen JENKINS - Donald MEER
Isabel JEWELL - Betty Jane RHODES
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BEAVERBROOK'S "THANK YOU"

The following cable addressed to the "South China Morning Post War Fund" was received from Lord Beaverbrook to-day:

"By their further contribution towards the cost of aircraft, the donors to the 'South China Morning Post' and 'The Hongkong Telegraph' War Fund bring inspiration not only to our airmen, but to all the people of Britain.

In the hour of crisis they render noble assistance in the task of striking down the assassins of the Luftwaffe, and in sending them this expression of my deep gratitude I assure them that their share in the final victory will be a proud one—Beaverbrook."

Roosevelt Victor?

→ FROM PAGE ONE

the Town Hall, the President returned to his nearby estate to await the incoming election returns.

The President appeared to be relaxed—he was smiling and displaying every evidence of relief that the bitter campaign is over.

He registered as the 292nd person in the district to vote and his mother followed him in order.

5.30 p.m. Unofficial Returns

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—Unofficial returns from states at 5.30 p.m. gave Roosevelt 32,101; Willkie, 26,557.

8.15 p.m. Figures

A "Reuter" message from New York says that at 8.15 p.m. last night Roosevelt was leading in 18 States with 187 votes and Willkie was leading in 12 States by 141 votes.

Lewis Votes By Mail
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP).—Mr. John Lewis' office announced that he had voted by absentee ballot which was mailed several days ago to Springfield, Illinois. His daughter Kathryn said: "It is a safe bet that you can guess who he voted for."

It was earlier revealed that Mr. Lewis was unable to vote in the home precinct at Alexandria, Va., because he had not registered within the required one month prior to the elections, although he had paid poll tax.

Roosevelt's Big Lead
SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAPH
NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—At 9.30 p.m. it was indicated that President Roosevelt was leading in 23 States with 328 electoral votes and Mr. Willkie in 11 States with 109 electoral votes.

However, the first returns are too fragmentary to forecast a trend.

Mr. Roosevelt is leading in Ohio which is one of the four crucial States in the eastern battleground. He is also leading in Indiana and Illinois—but Willkie is ahead in Michigan.

On the basis of the first million votes counted the President was leading in 19 States with 219 electoral votes while Mr. Willkie was ahead in nine States with 88 electoral votes (Note: 200 electoral votes are required for election).

Roosevelt Wins Says Paper
NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UP).—The New York "Daily News" claims that Mr. Roosevelt has been re-elected.

9.30 p.m. Figures
NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—The total popular vote tabulated at 9.30 p.m. is:

Roosevelt 2,020,630.

Willkie 2,187,091.

Ohio Returns

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 5 (UP).—The State Secretary announced that his tabulation of 4,715 of Ohio's 8,675 precincts gave Willkie 825,776 votes against Roosevelt's 798,410.

10.30 p.m. Position

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—A United Press tabulation of the popular vote at 10.30 p.m. showed:

Roosevelt 4,576,020.

Willkie 3,593,874.

Republican Paper Concedes Result

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 5 (UP).—"It looks as though President Roosevelt has been re-elected," says a brief comment in the Republican newspaper "Kansas City Star."

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday says: Business was restricted to a few stocks at slightly improved rates and closed with further enquiries.

Buyers

Union Ins. \$387 1/2

Providents \$4.40

Hotels \$3.10

Lands \$30.30

Trams \$15.75

Yau-mat Ferries \$22.25

Electricity (old) \$36.75

Electricity (new) \$36.50

Telephones (old) \$23.

Ropes \$8.10

Watsons \$9

Sellers

Yau-mat Ferries \$22.75

Ropes \$6.35

Sales

Lands \$20.75

Trams \$16.50

Telephones (old) \$23.75

Cement \$16

LATE NEWS

Maryland Votes Roosevelt

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5 (UP).—The "Baltimore Sun", which broke its traditional Democratic position to support Mr. Willkie, has conceded Maryland's eight votes to President Roosevelt.

The State's Republican Chairman Mr. W. Davis Teighman likewise conceded the State's votes after the tabulations showed that the President's plurality was nearly 100,000 votes.

Ohio Concedes

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5 (UP).—The Cleveland Plain Dealer which broke a 99 years Democratic tradition to support Mr. Willkie, at 10 p.m. predicted that President Roosevelt will probably carry Ohio by 125,000 to 150,000 votes.

Election Assured

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—Mr. Edward Flynn, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee stated that President Roosevelt's re-election is "absolutely assured."

Willkie Can Take It

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UP).—"I am not disheartened at the results and I am not giving up," declared Mr. Wendell Willkie in a broadcast at midnight.

Kentucky Verdict

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, Nov. 5 (UP).—Mr. Thomas Yates, Chairman of the Republican Committee for Kentucky has conceded that eleven Kentucky electoral votes will be cast for President Roosevelt. He expressed the opinion that the President will win the State by 50,000 votes.

Congress Results

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—Four southern Senators have been elected without contests. By 10.45 p.m. 69 seats in the House had been won of which 59 were Democrats, mostly from the solid south and 10 others were Republicans.

In New England, the race is close with Roosevelt slightly ahead in Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts, while Willkie is leading in Maine, and Rhode Island.

Willkie ran well in the mid-West, leading in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Position At Midnight

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—At midnight tabulations show President Roosevelt leading in 38 States carrying 439 electoral votes and Mr. Wendell Willkie leading in 10 States carrying 92 electoral votes.

The popular vote at midnight tallied:—Roosevelt 9,391,422, Willkie 7,560,022.

"New York Times" Concedes

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—The New York Times concedes the re-election of President Roosevelt.

DETROIT, Nov. 5 (UP).—The Detroit "Free Press", a strong Willkie supporter, and the "New York Herald Tribune" have conceded President Roosevelt's re-election.

Roosevelt Safe

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—President Roosevelt is highly pleased with the election returns so far, according to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Edward J. Flynn.

Mr. Flynn further termed the reports from New York State as being highly encouraging and tending to confirm the predictions that the State is safe for Mr. Roosevelt.

"It's a horse race," commented Mr. Wendell Willkie, commenting on the election results so far.

Latest Returns

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5 (UP).—The returns from 581 precincts so far are as follows:

Roosevelt 209,500

Willkie 163,497

President Roosevelt's lead came from the industrial section of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and the great anthracite mining centre of Wilkesbarre where John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers count thousands of members.

The rural and predominantly Republican counties are not reporting as heavy margins as usual.

Big Lead

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—On the basis of returns from 42 States, tabulations at 10.30 show President Roosevelt leading in 28 States carrying 363 electoral votes. Mr. Willkie is leading in 14 States with 129 electoral votes.

A close race in several populous States which Willkie must win in order to gain the presidency showed that Mr. Roosevelt has taken the lead there. These included:

Indiana: Roosevelt 247,249.

Willkie 226,012 Ohio: Roosevelt 1,295,488, Willkie 1,231,043.

11 p.m. Situation

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UP).—The total popular vote tabulated at 11 p.m. was:

Roosevelt 6,433,059

Willkie 4,993,945

At 9.30 p.m. Mr. Willkie said he was convinced the results will not be known until to-morrow.

ATHENS BOMBED

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ATHENS, Nov. 5 (UP).

The second air raid of the day occurred at 10 p.m. There was but little damage done to the Athens area; some bombs fell on Old Phaleron breaking windows but the majority fell into the sea.

Bombs also fell in open fields and in the sea at El Limke, while an attack on the harbour at Piraeus was unsuccessful although there were a number of civilian casualties.

15,000 ITALIANS IN FLIGHT

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Slav frontier. Many Italian soldiers were captured and they complain of have been "betrayed by the Albanians."

Greek Success

ATHENS, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—The claim that detachments have attacked and occupied a new height in Albanian territory is made in the official Greek communiqué. At various points the Greeks have made prisoners and have captured mortars, machineguns and other weapons.

Bihlishta Captured

LONDON, Nov. 5 (UP).—According to news from the Yugo-Slav-Greek frontier the important village of Bihlishta has been captured by the Greeks together with a large amount of military supplies, including tanks. This announcement was made by the Turkish radio at Ankara to-day.

Surrounding Koritza

ATHENS, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—With bayonet and hand grenade, Evzones (Greek troops) are reported to be smashing the Italian defences ringing Koritza.

The fall of Koritza would not only upset Italy's strategic plans but would bound to have an important effect on the morale of Albanians already restless under the Italian yoke.

At the other end of the front, Greek bombers have successfully attacked Argyrocastro, the base which feeds Italy's drive into the coastal area of Epirus.

Encirclement of a considerable Italian force operating on the central front is said to be proceeding in accordance with plan.

All Gains Held

Elsewhere it is understood that all recent Greek gains have been held. Particularly good work has been done by Greek soldiers in rushing light guns over steep mountain country, which forms the background of this "David and Goliath" war.

The Italians are frequently been taken by surprise as a result of the rapidity of manoeuvre achieved by these units.

It is announced that not a single military objective has been hit during Italian air raids on Greece since the start of the war.

King George on Tuesday visited the damaged area in Piraeus, the port of Athens, which was heavily bombed in the morning when Athens had its longest alert of the war.

Sober Judgment

Foreign observers in Athens have been deeply impressed by the sober caution of Greek official communications, which, if anything, err on the side of moderation.

The Greek authorities are extremely anxious to avoid creating any feeling of over-confidence and foreign correspondents have been urged to avoid any temptation to exaggerate Greek successes which can speak for themselves.

British Land

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—British troops have been landed on the Greek islands of Mytilene, Khios and Kythera in addition to Crete, according to a report from San Sebastian.

CONGRESS ELECTION

→ FROM PAGE ONE

publicans expect to win four to ten seats.

The present division in the Senate is 69 Democrats, 25 Republicans, one Progressive and one Independent.

The primary elections have eliminated Senators Ashurst, King, Holt, Frazier and Burke. Senators Hale, Gibson and Donahay are retiring.

Senator Schwellenbach has been appointed to the Judiciary Committee.

Republican leaders rate their chances as being best in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Washington.

END OF H.K. EVACUATION

→ FROM PAGE ONE

of the Accountant, Treasury, Windsor House, sometime during this afternoon in order to confirm their bookings or to return their tickets if they do not wish to leave.

The importance of notifying their intentions at once cannot be emphasized too strongly since it is still hoped to make such reservations as are cancelled available for those women and children who have expressed a desire to leave and for whom accommodation has not been found until now.

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ANN SOTHERN • LINDA DARNELL • JEAN ROGERS

A 20th Century-Fox Comedy-Hit!

ITALY MAKES BEST OF SITUATION IN TANGIER

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—Italian approval of the Spanish Commander's action in taking full control of the International Zone at Tangier is expressed by the official Italian news agency.

"As a Mediterranean Power which participated in the Tangier Statute, Italy has followed the course of events in Tangier with sentiments of friendship towards Spain," says the Italian agency.

"Rorhin circles," it adds, affirm strongly since it is still hoped to that the measures taken by Spain are to "counter-act French and especially British manoeuvres."

SUBS AT TANGIER

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuter).—A second Italian submarine has taken refuge in Tangier it is believed, after being pursued by British destroyers. Reliable sources there state that three Italian submarines have been sunk in the Straits of Gibraltar.

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